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GENEVA SESSION ON MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD061142 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 6 TASS -- The group concerned with medium-range nuclear weapons met here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

CHERNYSHEV CITES U.S. VIOLATIONS OF ABM TREATY

LD061409 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1303 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun (TASS) -- TASS observer on military affairs Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Commenting at a news conference on the article by MSU S.F. Akhromeyev, published in PRAVDA, a U.S. State Department spokesman used the methodology long since adopted by Washington, including three "obligatory" components: publicity for the policy of the present U.S. Administration; a denial, without evidence to the contrary, of all facts relating to its unseemly activity; and absurdities regarding the USSR.

Of course, the United States, like the Soviet Union, according to the State Department spokesman, "considers that a treaty on antimissile defense is very important." The question arises: Does this highly esteemed U.S. institution really not know the attitude actually adopted by representatives of the U.S. Administration to such a treaty? After all, it has more than once stated its intention of "reviewing" it, or even of discussing the question of curtailing it as soon as it "hampers" implementation of the "star wars" concept.

Let us take the other "thesis" put forward at the news conference: The "star wars" program is allegedly "being implemented completely within the framework of the ABM Treaty." According to the U.S. interpretation, the treaty "permits research to be carried out, which is what the United States is doing," but surely any efforts to create a wide-scale antimissile defense with space-based elements must inevitably be perceived by the other side as a serious threat. This is understood in the United States itself. R. Mcnamara, former U.S. defense secretary, recently quite rightly pointed out that the chief task of the ABM Treaty is to provide the opportunity for either side to remain confident that the other side is not preparing for sudden deployment of an antimissile defense. However, the very "thesis" about "research" is obviously dubious. Here, as well, the U.S. State Department again seems to be "not in the know" both concerning the content of the treaty itself and what the Pentagon is actually doing. The latter, as it happens, is in plain contradiction to the ABM Treaty, which forbids the building and testing of space-based antimissile defense systems or components.

The creation of specific models of strike space weapons is under way in American laboratories and testing sites, and individual models are already undergoing tests at full speed. They are developing lasers of various kinds, electromagnetic cannon, and interceptor missiles. Other clauses of the treaty have also long been violated: work continues on the creation of mobile antimissile defense radar stations, 'Minuteman' missiles are being tested for being given the capabilities of antimissiles, multicharge heads for antimissiles are being built, and so on.

And how, for example, can the U.S. State Department "reconcile" its statement that the "star wars" program is being implemented "fully within the framework of the antimissile defense treaty" with a Pentagon memorandum of 23 May on the testing of one of the components of space weapons, planned for during the flight of the space shuttle "Discovery" in the middle of this month? Evidently, these things cannot be reconciled; they are mutually exclusive.

This is why the State Department spokesman finds it diffcult to go into detail and explain his "axioms." It is much simpler to categorically state: "It is the Soviet Union that is violating the treaty, not us;" "Soviet arguments are unconvincing." The State Department disregards the fact that the Soviet Union adduces a large number of real facts testifying that Washington is leading matters toward undermining the treaty on antimissile defense, and that the so-called "charges" levelled against the USSR are fabricated and do not correspond to reality. But, however Washington may endeavor to jeopardize the prospect of the existence of an antimissile defense treaty, the USSR will never accept what the United States is doing in this field.

Falin on Treaty Limitations

LD061721 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- What right does the United States have to view the globe and near-earth space as a sphere for militaristic experiments? The world ocean and space are the common property of all peoples, Valentin Falin writes in IZVESTYA today. It cannot be all the same to peoples how they are used. Peoples are not passive observers in a waiting-room, waiting for no one knows what. There is not a single international decision which would be sanctioning the militiarization of outer space. On the contrary, there is a number of treaties, conventions, resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly adopted in 1967, 1977 and the eighties which are calling for the prevention of an arms race in space and of the deployment of any weapons in space, calling for the ban on the use of force in space or from space against the earth. These documents sanctified by the prestige of a vast majority of the United Nations members are respected by the Soviet Union. It is prepared to observe them unswervingly. Meanwhile the United States believes that it is a law unto iteslef. The interests of the international community are nothing to Washington.

Strictly speaking, the United States and the Soviet Union even have no right to discuss versions of the use of outer space for ABM purposes since and as long as the 1972 treaty remains valid, the news analyst writes. Under the treaty, the parties have undertaken not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are space-based. They have also undertaken not to give ABM facilities, other than ABM systems deployed under the treaty within the limits of the Soviet and U.S. territories, the capabilities to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectories. These stipulations of the treaty cannot be bypassed without violating the main essense and purposes of the ABM treaty. The very discussion of the possibilities of using outer Space in ABM interests would mean being untrue to the obligations under the treaty.

U.S. LEADERS HOLD 'TENSE CONFERENCES' ON SALT II

LD062110 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Jun 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] It is reported from Washington that tense conferences of the highest U.S. political and military leaders are being held there behind closed doors to discuss whether or not the United States ought to adhere to the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty in the future. This document, signed by both countries but not ratified by the U.S. Senate, is nonetheless in force inasmuch as both sides have declared their intention of adhering to the treaty.

A situation has now arisen in which Washington must make a decision regarding its future action in this matter.

This is because SALT II sets a limit for multiple-warhead ICBM's possessed by the parties to the treaty. A new Trident submarine armed with 24 missiles has just been launched at New London, Connecticut. The commissioning of this vessel would bring the United States to the upper limit laid down by the treaty. Sea tests of another submarine of this class are scheduled for this autumn. If such a submarine comes into service without a certain number of existing missiles being simultaneously dismantled, the United States will exceed the limites agreed under SALT II; and it is just this question that is the subject of debates now raging in Washington.

Judging by U.S. press reports, those who advocate preserving the Soviet-U.S. accords -- in the U.S Congress, as well as in some influential circles in the American capital -- have been issuing a warning that if the Reagan administration renounces observance of the SALT II provisions, then it will cancel out the only factor guaranteeing the stability of the correlation of the nuclear forces of the two powers. However, an influential group of Washington politicians, backed by the industrial corporations, are, as far as one can judge by the reports now appearing in the U.S. press, urging that all the restrictions connected with SALT II be scrapped. The Washington hawks are aware of the political unpopularity of a decision to violate the treaty. U.S. media commentators are saying that such a step would produce a negative reaction among broad circles of the U.S. public and complicate Washington's relations with its allies. That is why a large-scale propaganda diversion is now being mounted in which slanderous and unproven allegations are being made that SALT II is being violated by the Soviet Union. It is significant that the White House inhabitants have a hand in this campaign of falsification.

Washington's position on this vital question is likely to be clarified in the very near future. What is quite obvious, however, is that those officials in the United States who are today saying that SALT II should be scrapped are taking upon themselves a heavy responsibility before the people.

Programs Incompatible With Treaty

LD070310 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The United States Senate on Wednesday approved the military authorization bill which provides most of the $302 billion allotted to the Pentagon under the budget passed by the Senate. The rest of the money would be authorized by other bills. Our observer, Vladislav Kozyakov, discusses the Senate bill in his weekly comment:

This time, congressional debates on military spending were accompanied by disputes on a resolution urging the administration to adhere to SALT II treaty, signed in 1979 and never ratified by the United States. This reflects a growing concern over the policy towards nuclear and other weapons pursued by the White House. Today the policy threatens to undermine the basic strategic arms limitation treaties signed by the Soviet Union and the United States. The development of American strike space weapons threatens to destroy the 1972 treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems, which is of a fundamental significance for the nuclear arms control process as a whole.

And the continued buildup of American offensive nuclear weapons threatens to blow up the SALT II treaty and other nuclear arms limitation agreements. The situation now is such that the newly built nuclear armaments in the United States begin to exceed the limits fixed in Soviet-American treaties.

For example, this fall, when a new Trident submarine, the Alaska, begins sea trials, the United States would exceed the SALT II limit of 1,200 missiles carrying multiple warheads unless it dismantles a corresponding number of existing missiles. Under such circumstances, the Senate regarded it necessary to adopt a resolution urging the administration to refrain from undercutting the provisions of the existing strategic arms agreements. By doing so, the Senate has tried to convince the public that they are against any actions undermining the arms control process. But the record Pentagon spending bill simultaneously approved by the Senate provides for huge allocations for all major military programs. Billions of dollars will be spent on building new Trident submarines, MX, Pershing II and cruise missiles, B-1b bombers, and other strategic weapons, including strike space weapons. These programs are long-term. Their realization will very soon far exceed all the limits fixed in Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreements.

In other words, the strategic rearmament program and the "star wars" program are aimed at achieving military superiority and first strike capability, but they are absolutely incompatible with the existing arms limitation agreements. To finance these programs, as the Senate authorization bill does, means to support a policy which is both unrealistic and dangerous. The Senate resolution urging the White House to adhere to the SALT II treaty is not a binding, [as heard] it has no force of law. It is aimed at quieting the public. As for the policy of the unprecedented arms race initiated by the Reagan administration, it remains unchanged. The policy has already resulted in the $220 billion deficit of the federal budget, in the drastic reductions of social programs, and the growing tensions and threat of a nuclear war. To continue this policy would mean to further aggravate these problems.

Tsvetov on U.S. Intents

LD062027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Political observer Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] On the agenda of the NATO Council session now taking place in Portugal is the question of U.S. observance of the 1979 treaty on limiting strategic arms, known as SALT II. Here is a latest news commentary by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov:

This question has been raised by the U.S. Administration for two reasons. The first is a formal one. On 31 December this year, the treaty expires. The second is one of fact. Following the launch in September of the submarine Alaska with 24 multiple-warhead missiles on board, the United States raised the limits on strategic arms set for both sides by the treaty. I must remind listeners that in 1979, the Carter administration signed a treaty with the USSR restricting U.S. and Soviet strategic arms to a roughly equal number of delivery vehicles and nuclear warheads. The new administration of President Reagan refused to ratify this treaty. However, the USSR and the United States agreed not to undertake any action that might undermine the clauses of the treaty.

Washington operates according to the principle that when the rules of the game make it impossible to win, one must change the rules. The treaty bans the launch of the submarine Alaska with its 24 missiles, so Washington thinks the treaty must be renounced. And in order to justify itself in the eyes of the world community, it levels the standard charge against the Soviet Union of violating the treaty.

Reaction in West Europe to the U.S. action is negative.

The governments of several NATO member-countries have informed the U.S. authorities that refusal to observe the treaty limiting strategic arms will call forth a hostile attitude among the public. Even Lord Carrington, the NATO secretary general who is well-known for his openly militarist views, has spoken negatively of the U.S. intentions.

Nor has the administration complete support in Washington itself. Albert Gore, a Democratic senator, has dubbed as madness the call to renounce observance of the treaty. The treaty is essential, the senator declared, for the preservation of the foundations on which both sides could, in the final analysis, build a new agreement.

As for violations of the treaty, the signs of a guilty conscience, giving away the male-factor, are now being displayed by the Washington administration. The United States has acted in defiance of the treaty limiting strategic arms by deploying Pershing and cruise ballistic missiles in West Europe. Camouflage of strategic missiles, making inspection difficult, is not permitted by the treaty, but the United States is using camouflage. Other U.S. violations of the treaty have also been noted.

Expressing the viewpoint of those opposing renunciation of the treaty, the U.S. newspaper PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER said: If you breach the limits set by the treaty, the spiral of the arms race will be given another, even steeper twist, increasing yet further the danger threatening mankind.

Warnke, Others Urge Compliance

LD070642 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

A group of prominent American arms control experts and law-makers have demanded unfailing compliance with the Soviet-American SALT II treaty.

Speaking at a press conference in Congress, Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, voiced grave anxiety over statements by Reagan administration spokesmen about the intended renunciation of several major provisions of that treaty. SALT II, Warnke explained, met the interests of not only the Soviet Union, it was fully in the interests of the United States as well. And so its renunciation would be in fact the repudiation of attempts to limit arms.

In the Reagan administration, Warnke said, there was a group of influential officials who fiercely resisted arms control and were keen to prevent any steps towards it. If the White House decided against observing SALT II, the group would largely achieve its aims. Warnke vigorously denied allegations that the USSR was guilty of "violations" of the SALT II treaty.

Gerard Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation of the SALT I talks, also said that the Soviet Union was complying with the terms of the SALT II treaty it had signed. He added that the U.S. Administration's clearly negative attitude to the issue of observing arms control agreements as well as its "star wars" plans were in fact dooming the Geneva talks on space and nuclear arms to be barren.

The serious concern in U.S. Congress about Washington officials' statements about the U.S. possible renunciation of the SALT II treaty was reflected in a Senate resolution demanding that the administration refrain from undercutting the existing agreements in the field of strategic offensive arms. Speaking in Congress, Senator Edward Kennedy said strict compliance with SALT II and other arms control agreements met the interests of U.S. national security. Those seeking to sap SALT II, he said, cared more about blocking the arms limitation process than about ensuring the Americans' security.

NATO MINISTERS OPPOSE SDI, SCRAPPING SALT II

LD062118 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Commentary by political observer Anatoly Gan]

[Text] NATO foreign ministers have begun a meeting in Lisbon. The conference will consider President Reagan's "star wars" plan and the American attitude towards the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. In recent weeks the two issues have given rise to much controversy in relations between the United States and its allies in Western Europe.

Back in March, the NATO ministers supported the so-called Starategic Defense Initiative [SDI] of President Reagan under strong American pressure, but none of America's largest allies in Europe has so far given a definite official reply to the American ultimatum giving them 60 days to joint the "star wars" plan. The British Government has, however, promised to make up its mind and reply to the Americans next month.

The secretary of state, Mr Shultz, is reported to have had a great deal of trouble persuading his West European counterparts to formally approve "star wars." It is his job now to use any means to make the NATO allies adopt a political decision. The West European countries are unwilling to do that because they are aware that Mr Reagan's plan for space militarization can only lead to another round of the arms race, unprecedented in scale, both on earth and in space, and the scrapping of the entire arms control process and the failure of the Geneva talks.

Another issue on the agenda of the Lisbon meeting is the SALT II treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in 1979 and never ratified by the U.S. Senate. The two countries have, however, abided by the treaty, which has been an obstacle in the way of an unbridled nuclear arms race. The treaty expires at the end of the year and Washington has now made it clear that the future of the treaty is in doubt as far as the American side is concerned. Washington has thereby once again demonstrated that it remains committed to a policy of an unbridled arms race on earth and in space.

The openly militaristic policy of the Reagan administration has aroused a great deal of anxiety and opposition among America's European allies. Even Lord Carrington, NATO's secretary general, acknowledged that the European allies are concerned at the consequences of the American move to abrogate the treaty. The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told the U.S. secretary of state that to scrap the SALT II treaty would endanger chances for success at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons.

Will Washington pay any attention to that concern and the clearly negative attitude of its allies in Europe towards its militaristic policy, or will it, as was the case in the past, rebuke the Europeans and silence them again? Mr Shultz obviously did not go to the NATO ministerial meeting only to report to the administration that the opinion of the European foreign ministers on the "star wars" plans and the future of the SALT II treaty is the same.

Reagan To Announce SALT II Decision

LD062054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 6 Jun 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] Here is a dispatch from the Portuguese town of Estoril where a session of the council of foreign ministers of NATO member-countries is being held.

The REUTER agency reports that speaking at the opening of the session as its chairman, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher stressed that respect for existing treaties on the limitation of arms -- and here he specifically named the Soviet-U.S. treaties of limitation of antimissile defense and on limitation of nuclear weapons, SALT II -- is among the most important elements of stability.

Back on the eve of the opening of the session, the very same thing in essence was declared by British Foreign Secretary Howe and NATO Secretary General Carrington. Such speeches are hardly likely to appeal to Washington politicians. After all, no secret is being made in the U.S. capital of the administration's intention to cast aside the obligations assumed by the United States under the SALT II treaty. There is also talk that there is no need to take account of the ABM Treaty.

It has been announced that on Monday President Reagan will make a speech on how the United States intends to deal with the SALT II treaty in the future. But since in Washington itself the plans to renounce that treaty are coming up against sharp criticism on the part of many congressmen, it has been decided to enlist support among the NATO partners. However, they, as the reports from Estoril show, are not just refusing to dance to Reagan's tune, but have firmly taken the opposing position. NATO Secretary General Carrington said right out that a U.S. refusal to observe obligations in the SALT II treaty will have a negative effect on the progress of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on space and nuclear weapons. The Europeans, Carrington stressed, are expecting positive results from these talks. Of course, it is probably too soon to make far-reaching conclusions, but in my view the concern at the irresponsibility of the U.S. Administration, its lightweight and frivolous approach to key international problems, has been expressed sufficiently clearly by the U.S. NATO partners. Washington's reaction to this will be shown by Reagan's speech next Monday.

ZA RUBEZHOM PUBLISHES EDITORIAL ON GENEVA TALKS

PM061415 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 23, 31 May-6 Jun (Signed to Press 30 May 85) p 1

[Editorial: "Eliminating the Threat Forever"]

[Text] Interstate relations comprise thousands of different elements, but the key elements, those that determine the character of the world political climate, relate to the security sphere. The question of whether the arms race will continue or whether it will be possible to halt and reverse it is very important.

During the Soviet leaders' talks with Prime Minister R. Gandhi and in the joint Soviet-Indian statement both sides placed special emphasis on the task of immediately halting the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and preventing it from spreading to space and of consistently conducting a policy aimed at the total destruction and prohibition of nuclear weapons in order to eliminate the threat of nuclear war forever. This idea was confirmed during M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with Social Democratic Party of Germany Chairman W. Brandt and at the talks with Italian Prime Minister B. Craxi.

A Constructive Stance

The Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space armaments, the second round of which began on 30 May, are supposed to make an important contribution to the solution of this problem. The Soviet Union attaches great importance to them and has gone to the talks with the desire to reach an accord on substantial and real results on very large reduction in strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range weapons. These goals are attainable only if the United States abandons its plans to transfer the arms race to space. In fact, the militarization of near-earth space makes it pointless to talk about limiting other types of armaments.

To agree to reduce strategic weapons in this situation would be tantamount to unilateral disarmament as far as the USSR is concerned. Nor can one discount the fact that from the Soviet viewpoint the U.S. medium-range missiles deployed in Western Europe are strategic. Therefore, the consideration and solution of the three problems is possible only if they are viewed as being interrelated.

Since it would be unnatural to try to reach an accord on the reduction of armaments at the same time as increasing them, our country proposed that for the duration of the talks talks the Soviet Union and the United States impose a moratorium on the creation, including scientific research, testing, and deployment, of space strike weapons. At the same time, the USSR advocated a halt to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and, accordingly, to the implementation of countermeasures on our part. As a gesture of goodwill and in order to facilitate the search for an accord, the Soviet Government took an important unilateral step and imposed a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles as of 7 April and suspended the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe brought about by the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles. In other words, the USSR confirmed its desire to reach agreement in Geneva with concrete actions. This is also evidenced by the proposals put forward at the talks: the radical reduction of strategic nuclear armaments, the abandonment of the program to create long-range cruise missiles, and so forth. The proposals on medium-range nuclear weapons are also far-reaching. The chief goal -- totally ridding Europe of them and of tactical weapons -- remains on the agenda.

Washington's Words and Deeds

Under these conditions, there were grounds for expecting reciprocal steps by the United States. As A.A. Gromyko noted in conversation with Secretary of State G. Shultz in Vienna, the U.S. side's attitude to the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union will be an indicator of its policy direction and of its intentions in the military sphere. Alas, Washington is reluctant to give a positive response. Moreover, to justify its arms race course it is slandering USSR policy, thereby hiding its reluctance to reach an accord even though it is full of talk about "dedication" to peace. This hypocrisy was exemplified by President Reagan's proclamation declaring 27 May a "day of universal prayers for peace." Prayers cannot hide the plain fact that numerous Soviet proposals on curbing and halting the arms race have not met with a proper response from the present administration. In this connection, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary particularly pointed out in conversation with W. Brandt that during the first round of talks in Geneva the U.S. side had not displayed a willingness to secure an accord on the basis of the declared aims of the talks and had shown reluctance to work for mutually acceptable and monitorable agreements on the nonmilitarization of space and cessation of the race in nuclear missile and other arms on earth.

The task in Geneva is to seek ways of reducing medium-range nuclear weapons. In the meantime, however, the U.S. delegation is returning again and again to the notorious "zero option" and the Pentagon in continuing to install more missiles in Western Europe. As the "red book" accidentally thrown away at the U.S. base near Mutlangen in the FRG revealed, the Pentagon intends to deploy not 108 Pershing II missiles, as the notorious NATO "two-track decision" states, but 258, nearly 2.5 times as many.

It was agreed that how to prevent an arms race in space, how to put a stop to the creation of new types of weapons with space-based elements, would be discussed in Geneva, But Washington is pushing ahead with plans to design space strike armaments. The Pentagon intends in mid-June, during the flight by the spacecraft Discovery, to test an important component of the "star wars" system -- the laser apparatus.

New tests are being prepared for the ASAT antisatellite system with a view to trying to get it commissioned within 2-3 years, despite the fact that the USSR has announced a moratorium on deploying an antisatellite system as long as other countries refrain from doing so. Consequently, the United States is deliberately aiming to undermine the USSR-U.S. Treaty on Limiting ABM Systems. Having launched preparations for "star wars," the United States is trying to involve its allies in them. Without even waiting for a reply from the NATO countries' governments, it is going ahead regardless, dealing directly with the monopolies which are prepared to betray national interests for the sake of profit. It is trying to make Western Europe an appendage of the U.S. military-industrial complex. As E. Bahr, a leader of the West German Social Democrats, notes, it is a matter of involving the FRG in the acquistion of completely new strategic armaments directed against the USSR. All this is being done for the sake of obtainging a one-sided advantage over the Soviet Union. The implementation of these plans would undermine the talks and dramatically increase the threat of a global and totally devastating military conflict.

Remaining Optimistic

It is perfectly clear that by adopting a constructive stance at the Geneva talks the Soviet Union has done its bit. It is now up the the United States, since the mutual political will of both states is needed in order to achieve an accord based on observance of the principle of equality and identical security of the side. Despite the complex and tense situation at the talks, the Soviet Union remains soberly optimistic "We hope," M.S. Gorbachev stressed, "that our partners will listen to the voice of the people who want peace and an end to the arms race. We hope that common sense, political realism, and sense of responsibility for a peaceful future will prevail."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS END OF EXERCISES IN CSSR

PM041125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Joint Exercise Completed"]

[Text] Prague, 31 May -- A joint exercise held between the Central Group of Forces and the Czechoslovak People's Army on CSSR territory has finished. It involved approximately 25,000 men from ground force and air force units and subunits and rehearsed cooperation among different categories of troops in carrying out joint combat operations.

The exercise showed the high standard of training of commanders and staffs and ground and air training of the forces and their readiness to ensure a reliable defense of socialism and peace. It proceeded in an atmosphere of combat brotherhood and fidelity to the traditions of indissoluble friendship among the peoples and armies of socialist community countries. Skillful work executed by political organs and party and Komsomol organizations of the two fraternal armies contributed to the successful attainment of the exercise goals.

The operations performed by the Soviet and Czechoslovak servicemen were observed by the following: Colonel General M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense; Lieutenant General J. Klicha, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V. Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Forces; and representatives of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The troops which took part in the exercise are returning to their places of permanent deployment.

SOVIET COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY MEETS

PM061453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Peace for Europe, Peace for the World]

[Text] The Soviet public is firmly convinced that the threat of war looming over mankind through the fault of the adventurist circles of imperialism can and must be prevented. If states with different social systems have been able to unite against the threat of Hitler's enslavement, they must, motivated by reason and goodwill, act together just as resolutely against the danger of mankind's annihilation in a nuclear conflagration. This was noted 5 June in Moscow at a conference of representatives of public organizations and founders of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

L.N. Tolkunov, the committee's chairman and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union, delivered a report entitled "Lessons of World War II, the Final Act of the All-European Conference, and Topical Tasks of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation." He emphasized that in the years before the war it was the USSR that made persistent proposals to create a system of collective security in Europe. Had the West accepted those proposals, the catastrophe might have been averted.

The defeat of fascism was the result of the pooled efforts of the countries and peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition and the selfless struggle of the members of the resistance movement, partisans, and underground fighters -- the antifascists of many countries. At the same time, the peoples know that it is the world's first socialist state, the USSR, that was the decisive force against fascism's malicious plans. War must be combated resolutely before it begins -- that is the most important lesson of the past war. It is this conclusion that lies at the basis of our country's consistent peace-loving course.

The Helsinki conference, the speaker continued, summed up the war's political results and outlined the avenues of states' long-term activity in turning Europe into a continent of lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation. Some 33 European states and the United States and Canada fully confirmed the futility of a "from a position of strength" and cold war policy.

The results of the conference proved that there were no victors or vanquished, winners or losers; they marked a victory for reason and became a gain for all those who hold dear peace and security. Detente did not appear in a vacuum, it had a deep political foundation in the decisions of Yalta and Potsdam, which established the principles of postwar settlement in Europe. These principles were reaffirmed and approved by all European states in Helsinki. The Final Act of the conference enshrined the specific principles of peaceful coexistence in all spheres of relations between states with different social systems, which acquires weight in our nuclear age.

The conference provided incentives in the sphere of political cooperation. Regular meetings between state and government leaders and foreign ministers became the norm of European diplomacy. Forums were held in Belgrade and Madrid and the Stockholm conference is under way. The participants in the conference have officially acknowledged that they are all interested in halting the arms race on the continent.

The past decade has convincingly proved that economic cooperation makes up the material fabric of detente. The Helsinki conference lent new impetus to this cooperation. Suffice it to say that from 1975 through 1983 trade turnover between the East European countries and the European EEC countries nearly doubled. New forms of cooperation appeared.

At the same time, we cannot fail to see a marked cooling of the political climate in Europe which has arisen as a result of the buildup of NATO's military potential and above all the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons on the continent. Across the ocean they are talking irresponsibly of the possibility of a "limited" or "local" nuclear war in Europe. This can be discussed and prepared only by people who are prepared to sacrifice Bonn for Boston and London for Los Angeles. These forces do not want to come to terms with the existence of another, opposite social system.

The desire to achieve military superiority and thus obtain the opportunity to dictate one's will to others undermines the foundations of peaceful coexistence and contradicts the spirit of Helsinki, and places new obstacles on the path of the all-European process. It is therefore no accident that dangerous trends toward the revision of territorial-political realities have been revived especially in the FRG, which fundamentally contradicts the ideas, principles, and provisions of the Final Act.

The United States is seeking superiority over the socialist world and, by relying on naked strength, to reverse the course of historical events. This aim, the report noted, is served by the unrivalled arms race programs, especially the plans to prepare "star wars." The Washington administration's desire to turn near-earth space into an arena of confrontation is particularly alarming.

The implementation of the program for a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements would inexorably lead to an uncontrolled arms race on all salients, would make it impossible to limit, still less reduce, strategic offensive armaments, and would lead to a sharp increase in the danger of nuclear war. Our opinion is firm: Space is not the place for any kind of strike weapons.

At our country's initiative, Soviet-U.S. talks have begun in Geneva. Unfortunately, after the first round it must be noted that the United States is in fact deviating from the initial agreement regarding the examination of three components -- space weapons, strategic weapons, and medium-range nuclear weapons -- in their organic interconnection. In this way, it wants to turn the talks into a screen to shift the arms race into near-earth space. Moreover, the United States is seeking to drag its European NATO allies into these dangerous plans.

Our position is clear: The arms race and disarmament talks cannot be combined. That is clear, unless you lapse into hypocrisy or set yourself the goal of misleading public opinion. We do not intend to indulge in such a course. The matter's success would undoubtedly be promoted by the implementation of the proposal put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on establishing a mutual and all-embracing moratorium on the creation and deployment of nuclear and space armaments.

As for Europe, here our country has again demonstrated its firm will and as of 7 April introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspended the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe. The term of the moratorium extends to November this year. Further steps will depend on the U.S. position. We are prepared to go further. The USSR urges the governments of the states of Europe, the United States, and Canada to take effective steps to fully purge the European Continent of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. Europe must be free of chemical weapons. The consolidation of peace and security here would be promoted by the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the continent and by the nonincrease and reduction of military expenditure.

In conclusion, L.N. Tolkunov said: We must proceed above all from the premise that the forthcoming period will be filled with a great deal of work by the entire party and entire Soviet public to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress. Our committee is called on to contribute as much as it can to this work. The Soviet public has accumulated a large amount of experience in the struggle for peace. We have a program of activity based on the tasks put forward by our party on questions of European security. This enables us to say confidently that we will be able to come to the next CPSU congress with results worthy of the great policy of peace which our glorious party pursues in the international arena, despite all the intrigues of aggressive imperialist circles.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Tereshkov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of Women; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; D.M. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus; F.F. Kuznetsov, first secretary of the board of the Moscow Writers Union; V.V. Sarayeva, weaver at the Ivanovo Melange yarn combine named for Frolov; and others. They noted that the Soviet public warmly approves the measures of the party Central Committee and govenment aimed at averting the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe and strengthening the defense capability of our motherland and of the Warsaw Pact countries and at preserving military-strategic parity in Europe and throughout the world.

The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, the unanimously adopted resolution notes, see its task in acting with our country's other public organizations to promote the cohesion of different social and political forces coming out against the threat of nuclear war, for halting the arms race, and for returning international relations to the channel of detente and good-neighborliness. Those taking part in the conference were convinced that Europe, on the basis of its historical experience, can and must make its own substantial contribution to the stabilization of world peace.

Those taking part in the conference approved the provision on the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The committee's new members were elected. A plenum was held. L.N. Tolkunov was elected chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

USSR, U.S. AID TO THIRD WORLD CONTRASTED

PM060923 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 22, May 85 p 31

["Staff writer" Yevgeniy Bobrov "Taking Up a Point" in response to reader's letter -- first three paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] The Soviet Union helps developing countries train qualified national personnel. This is known to be clostly. We in Niger sometimes hear that Moscow is doing this not unselfishly but with the aim of imposing its political diktat on young states.

Issoufou Saybou

Niamey, Niger.

It is not only in Niger that one can hear assertions about the allegedly dual purpose of the assistance given by the Soviet Union to developing countries in training their professionals. This talk either comes from lack of information or has as its source the inventions spread by Western propaganda centres. So it is best to turn to facts.

For more than 30 years now the Soviet Union has been training specialists for developing countries in the fields of economy, science, culture, education and public health. At first there were only 60 students from Asian, African and Latin American countries in the U.S.S.R. Today, 40,000 students from more than a hundred developing countries study at our higher educational establishments. They are trained in 250 various specialities. Education and medical services are free for foreign as well as for Soviet students. No fee is charged for the use of reading halls, libraries and sports facilities, either. If you want to know how Soviet diplomas are valued abroad and how their holders have fared in their home countries we refer you to an article carried by NEW TIMES No. 9, 1985.

The U.S.S.R.'s enemies allege that the Russians supposedly want to gain political and other advantages in the countries where graduates of Soviet universities and institutes work. In their attempts to cast aspersions on the nature of our friendly assistance, they go to the absurd lengths of asserting that Soviet universities train "Red terrorists" and "Kremlin agents" who engage in the "export of revolution." Use is made of fabrications produced by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. But you will agree, Mr Saybou, that a country will hardly want to have its young people trained abroad as foreign spies instead of experts. There would be no logic in that. This version reeks of contempt for the young developing states and hatred for socialist countries, so it is clear where it comes from. All these assertions are a pack of lies. Nobody in the U.S.S.R. compels foreign students to change their convictions. Whether an individual accepts socialist ideals or not is his own business. I doubt whether anyone will assert that all foreign graduates of our higher schools are supporters of the socialist road of development.

The Soviet Union bases its relations with newly free states on principles of equality, and we are not looking for unilateral advantages, either political or economic. More, we are for equality at all levels and do not lay down our terms either to states or to their citizens who come to our country.

Take, for instance, the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, a neighbor of yours. On winning independence in 1962, it immediately faced the problem of an acute shortage of skilled personnel. The Soviet Union came to the young republic's assistance. Some 1,500 Algerians have graduated from Soviet higher schools, and 700 more are attending them at present. Many are working in the key branches of the national economy -- the oil-refining, chemical, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industries. Soviet assistance to Algeria has gone all the way from training national personnel to helping to build the country's industrial and scientific base. But can one say that Algeria's independent foreign and domestic policy has changed in the years of Soviet-Algerian cooperation?

It is the others who lay down terms to the newly independent states and interfere in their internal affairs. The United States makes the granting of assistance to developing countries conditional, for instance, on how they vote in the United Nations, or demands in return for its aid a shrinking of the state sector and an expansion of the private one. Or privileges to American corporations. Or else military bases for the Pentagon. Otherwise, U.S. aid is stopped.

Of course, the developing countries also have their specialists trained in the capitalist countries' higher schools, even in the most prestigious of them. But have you ever stopped to think how many young scientists and specialists fail to return home? And how many of them, on returning, faithfully uphold the interests of the transnational corporations that offer them jobs at their subsidiaries? This does not add to the local economy's strength in any way. Many developing countries have to combat such a phenomenon -- I trust, known to you -- as the "brain drain." In short, the West remains true to itself and looks for the very advantages the pursuit of which is ascribed to the socialist states.

There is no denying the fact that the USSR spends large sums on the training of experts for developing countries. We do it absolutely unselfishly. But we do benefit from that. How? Judge for yourself. In return, we acquire new trading partners whose export potentialities gradually rise to world standards (this is a direct result of the growing qualifications of their researchers and engineers). Diversification of foreign economic ties and strengthening of relations of peace and friendship is our gain. In recent years the training of specialists has become a form of providing effective assistance to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their striving to overcome backwardness, that baneful legacy of the past.

But it is exactly the liquidation of backwardness that the former colonialists are obstructing! The prime foreign policy objective of the imperialist circles as regards the Third World is to keep the erstwhile colonies in the fetters of dependence at all costs. For the transnational corporations cannot put up with the loss of profitable markets, cheap sources of raw materials and manpower. Profit above everything else! This explains why the West is not interested in the development of the national economy of newly free countries and, hence, in the training of skilled personnel for them. That is why the assistance of socialist countries to the young states, including that in the field of education, is a target of unceasing attacks by the imperialists.

OLIN ON 'TERRORIST' ALLIANCE AT ANGOLA MEETING

LD071023 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] Members of terrorist organizations in Asia, Africa and Central America have held a conference at which they announced the formation of an alliance. Our commentary is by Viktor Olin.

Represented at the conference were the Nicaraguan contras, Afghan dushmans, Kampuchean Pol Pot supporters and Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] separatists. They were delivered to a UNITA base in Angola by specially chartered planes. All the expenses were paid by a conservative American organization headed by a personal friend of President Reagan. It was thought that the setting up of the alliance would help secure more American financial aid for counterrevolutionary and subversive activities.

According to Washington's response, these aspirations are likely to materialize. President Reagan sent a personal message where he assured those attending the conference of support and described it as a unique event. He also said that the goals of the conference and the United States were common. It is a fact that the goal of the counterrevolutionary and subversive groups is to topple governments that came to power after a long liberation struggle in Africa, Asia and Central America. Instead of these governments they want to install in power rulers prepared to safeguard the so-called vital American interests.

The methods used by the terrorists provide the best comment on these goals. A former leader of the Nicaraguan contras, Jose Afrain Mondragon, who found shelter at the Mexican Embassy in Honduras, has said that the war waged by the contras is unjust, unnecessary and immoral. The contras kill and kidnap civilians. Those who refuse to take part in these crimes are killed. Jose Mondragon said there are Americans on the side of the contras. His account confirms that the contras are guided by the terrorists manual compiled for them by the U.S. CIA. The same methods are employed by Afghan dushmans, Angolan separatists and the Kampuchean Pol Pot supporters.

Representative Jim Leach has said that the support extended for the Pol Pot men by the Reagan administration is tantamount to entering an indirect alliance with today's equivalent of the German SS. Over the 3 years of their rule the Pol Pot clique exterminated 3 million Kampucheans, or half the country's population.

The aims of terrorists and killers and the aims of the Reagan administration are the same. But the administration gets around this unpleasant fact by proclaiming the Nicaraguan, Afghan and other counterrevolutionaries fighters for freedom and democracy. By so doing it justifies and encourages international terrorism and the gross violations of human rights. Carlos Fuentes, a prominent Mexican author, has said that the present American Administration has allowed many torturers to feel that they have the green light to go on.

LAW OF SEA ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN ON CONFERENCE

LD062052 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- "The sea powers and other states should resolve any possible disputes, linked with activities in the world ocean, by exclusively peaceful means, in strict accordance with the spirit and the letter of the U.N. Charter. This is the main conclusion which has been drawn by the participants in the 14th "Pacem in Maribus" conference", said Nantoliy Kolodkin, chairman of the Soviet Law of the Sea Association.

In an interview to a TASS correspondent, he commented on the results of the international forum which drew sea explorers from more than 30 countries. The conference was held during a week in Moscow and aboard the Soviet motorship Konstantin Simonov.

In the concluding document of the forum it is noted, Kolodkin said, that "without demilitarization of the world ocean there can be no rational use of sea trade lanes and there can be no efficient development of its resources."

The participants in the conference disucssed the tendencies of the development of merchant shipping and its place in world economics, questions of ensuring the safety of navigation and protection of human life on the sea, problems of regulation of seaborne transportation and technical and economic aspects of the use of outer space for navigation. Special attention was paid to such an acute and vital problem as preservation of the marine environment.

Emphasized at the meeting of scientists was the exclusive importance of the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention signed by more than 150 states, which "controls all sorts of activities in the world ocean", Kolodkin stressed. To the states which have signed but not ratified the convention it is recommended to act strictly in accordance with its terms even before the entry of the document into force, said the Soviet lawyer.

The delegates did not bypass the fact that the conference was held on the year of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations "whose contribution to the processive development of the Law of the Sea is of fundamental significance for the cause of peace and international cooperation", Anatoliy Kolodkin said in conclusion.

REAGAN'S ANTICOMMUNIST 'CRUSADE' BRINGS 'DEFEAT'

LD061933 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Addressing the British Parliament on June 8 three years ago, U.S. President Reagan declared a "crusade" against communism and called for "using power" in order, as he put it, to throw Marxism-Leninism onto the dustheap of history. Many centuries before Reagan, a sage observed that those who did not know or forgot the past, were destined to go through it again. The past three years have once again borne out the unpassing wisdom of the philosopher's utterance and are evidence of the fiasco of Reagan's crusaders as well as of the crusaders who launched in the past campaigns against the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, all that is socially progressive on earth.

Yet a highly tense and dangerous situation has emerged in the world over that period. The cause of it is the militaristic policy of the current United States Administration directed at undermining stability and ensuring military superiority for the USA.

In the course of its "crusade" Washington unleashed an ideological and psychological attack against the socialist countries in combination with economic sanctions, with sights particularly set on Poland. Efforts were made to foil the construction in the Soviet Union of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, to set the West Europeans at loggerheads against the USSR. The USA toughened protectionist restrictions against its own allies supplying high technology equipment to the USSR despite the American sanctions.

The provocation with the South Korean plane engineered by the U.S. secret services was, perhaps, a most striking example of how in its anti-Soviet frenzy the White House is out to discredit the Soviet Union at whatever the price, even at the price of the lives of citizens of the USA and other countries. Similar aims were pursued by the USA in preparing an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II. That was an attempt at compromising and discrediting the peaceable policy of the countries of the socialist community, including Bulgaria. Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe were frustrated in Geneva in November 1983 through the fault of the Reagan administration. The deployment of American Pershing-2 nuclear missiles and cruise missiles started already in December.

Yet the attacks of the Reagan crusaders were not confined to the socialist countries. They occupied Grenada, are stepping up the undeclared war against Afghanistan and Kampuchea, staging provocations against Cuba.

Soon after Reagan called for a crusade against communism, Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), complained that in the "competition of ideas" with the socialist countries, the United States was lagging behind "in many fields". Apparently, the Reagan administration is trying to make up for this shortage of ideas by the number of international provocations. But Reagan's crusade has not brought about the expected results. George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, warned that in order to deal with the Soviet Union, American should display sober-mindedness, steadfastness, objectivity and set itself attainable aims.

The United States, the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT says, has gone too far in its attacks against the Soviet Union, and now these attacks are not only petering out, but also turning into a moral-political defeat for Washington on the international scale.

Such is the inexorable logic of history, onto whose "dustheap", many crusaders of anti-communism have already found themselves.

ADMINISTRATION PRESSURES CONGRESS TO FUND MX, SDI

PM070804 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin "International Commentary": "To the Roar of MX Motors"]

[Text] Washington -- The U.S. Senate embarked Monday on the approval of the final appropriations for military programs in fiscal 1986. The same day yet another test launch of an MX missile -- the eighth -- took place at Vandenberg Air Base, California.

The administration has given a new "boost" to its militarist preparations. It is rushing to launch military programs and "orchestrating" to the roar of MX motors the debates that have started in Congress. The present phase of the debates is especially important for the White House since the Senate has started discussing appropriations for the program to create strike space weapons.

As previous discussions have shown, the supporters of the arms race did not manage to take Congress by storm and win "100-percent" guarantees from the legislators that all their militarist requests would receive the "green light" from the Capitol. But, in discussing the administration's financial outlay for the MX, B-1 strategic bombers, and strike space weapons, the senators and congressmen also failed to provide a "red light" to block the way for a new spiral in the arms race.

The same trend is visible in the current debates. It is simply a question of "amending" the military programs. The legislators do not venture to oppose the production of the MX, although they themselves have dubbed it an "expensive absurdity" since this strategic weapon provides no guarantee of the country's security in the nuclear age. In just the same way, during discussion on the bill on space weapons, the Senate is now discussing 16 proposed amendments to it, but is not opposed in principle to the "star wars" idea or to moving the arms race into near-earth orbit.

The debates that have started on military appropriations in the Senate and the latest MX test launch have coincided with the vocal campaign currently being conducted in the United States on the so-called tax reform. Trumpeting its tax policy, the White House is claiming that the reform will "limit the privileges" of corporations. In practice the picture is different. The reform sharply cuts the maximum tax rates for corporations and introduces a provision under which a substantial proportion of monopolies' income will not be liable to tax. But the main thing is that the "most modern sectors of industry" linked with electronics and other modern spheres of production are to receive tax breaks. Concessions will also go to so-called research programs. A well known term! It is these that cover up the work being expedited in the United States for the production of strike space weapons.

These are some of the "coincidences" that can be seen today in the United States, where all means -- vocal propaganda campaigns and the policy of pressuring Congress -- are being used for the sake of militarization. All this is accompanied by the roar of the motors of the MX "first strike" missiles that are being tested.

MOSCOW VIEWS RUMORS OF WEINBERGER RESIGNATION

LD062106 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Jun 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Rumors have been persistently circulating in Washington over the last few days of the possible resignation of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Well, the U.S. capital is always full of rumors, most of which aren't worth mentioning. In this case, though, the impression is that talk of the possible resignation of the head of the Pentagon is worthy of attention, and that it is, moreover, being assiduously kept alive and being spread by certain people.

The immediate occasion for the criticism of Weinberger has been the series of noisy scandals over the dishonest machinations of concerns that carry out military contracts. The well-known U.S. columnist Art Buchwald has facetiously dubbed this problem the toilet-seat factor. He wrote a mischievous article prompted by the revelation that the Pentagon was buying seats for military toilets from private contractors at $600 each. This is by no means the only such case. The aircraft ashtrays sold to the Pentagon by Grumman Aerospace for $659 each are another example that has become widely known. Simple spanners were $404 each. Recently, there have been revelations of larger swindles by the leading military-industrial corporations. General Electric has admitted illegally presenting for payment to the military department -- the Pentagon -- bills totaling $800,000. This company has been accused of 104 charges of systematically defrauding the government and submitting false bills -- clear forgeries. Other Pentagon suppliers such as General Dynamics and quite a number of the largest billionaire companies have been caught engaging in similar practices.

It has been discovered that Weinberger's department is full of military men of the highest rank who are so naive and so uninformed that they don't know the prices of the most ordinary items, and are willing to pay for them with most princely generosity. Not from their own pockets, of course, but from the pocket of the U.S. taxpayer. A series of scandals of this sort has led to sharp criticism of the Pentagon in the U.S. Congress. Moreover, some U.S. legislators, remembering that in a little over a year they will again be facing the voters, have begun to speak of the need to reduce the U.S. military budget. Weinberger has been called to account; he has begun testifying in Congress. Well, given the circumstances, some people in Washington have evidently had the idea of sacrificing Weinberger to divert the anger from the Pentagon, while leaving intact the military programs that have already been set in motion. Those who support such ideas apparently feel that the Moor has done his duty; the Moor can go. Looking for a scapegoat is one of Washington's political traditions. It is hard to say how the row over the defense secretary will develop. I personally, for example, think that for the moment -- just for the moment -- his position is not threatened: The forces backing him up are too influential. But in itself, this whole affair is very symptomatic of growing unease in Washington over the excessive burden that military expenditure is putting on the U.S. economy.

ARTICLE ON 'MANY FACES' OF UN ENVOY WALTERS

PM061049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Melor Sturua under the "Pamphlet" rubric: "Vernon Walters -- a Many-Faced Janus"]

[Text] This man seems to be woven entirely from contradictions. He has never been in command of so much as a platoon, but he was demobilized with the rank of lieutenant general.

He received his primary education at Saint Louis Gonzaga Catholic School in Paris and is considered a zealous Catholic, although he wages a persistent struggle against his country's Catholic bishops, who have denounced nuclear war, and against the Latin American priests, who are struggling against poverty and other social evils. Without a secondary education certificate, not to mention a degree from Princeton or Harvard, he has climbed high up the diplomatic ladder. He claims that "essentially not a single one of my missions has been secret" and at the same time has published his memoirs under the title "Silent Mission." He has served five American presidents, both Republicans and Democrats, but no one knows who he votes for. As deputy director of the CIA he was involved in the Watergate scandal but he contrived to emerge unscathed. He has a phenomenal memory and, therefore, never takes notes; but everywhere he leaves traces and an unpleasant memory.

The contradictory patterns of this surprising individual could be woven endlessly. Let's complete them with one last touch, the determining touch, so to speak. Until recently he served as amabassador at large in the Reagan administration, as the "chief specialist for settling crisis situations." The joke is that wherever he has been sent crises have not been smoothed out but have arisen! Yet, in this capacity, he has visited at least 100 countries, flying and driving approximately 1 million miles, an average of 10,000 miles a week. In his office on the sixth floor of the Department of State are hung the flags of all the countries that have had the dubious pleasure of receiving this tireless traveler.

His name is Vernon Anthony Walters. His most recent patron -- President Reagan -- apppointed him his "troubleshooter," the permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, in place of the now retired Jeane Kirkpatrick.

And so, henceforth the United States will be represented in the broadest and loftiest international forum not by a "professor in skirts" but by an intelligence man in plain clothes with a simpler dagger beneath his diplomatic cloak.

Those well acquainted with Vernon Anthony Walters, that Janus with not just two, but many faces, were somewhat surprised that he was the one to be drawn from the murk of the wings into the blaze of the footlights. However, if you think about this decision, if you look at it from a symbolic perspective, it becomes clear that U.S. imperialism could scarcely have chosen a better representative or, rather, anyone who could more adequately reflect its essence. Because our Janus only seems to have many faces. The countless masks conceal just one face -- that of the reactionary, bellicose, adventurist, anticommunist ruling circles of America. The fact that Walters is a brilliant linguist with a fluent knowledge of eight languages is a fact of his biography and an element of his career. But in reality, in essence, he talks just one language -- the language of his masters.

To Washington's very great regret, the United Nations is not a museum containing the wax effigies of overthrown dictators and not a theater of manned puppets. Moreover, with every passing year, increasingly frequently and persistently, the United Nations is refusing to "keep in step" with Uncle Sam. "Aunt Jeane" had occasion to be convinced of this yet again. Before she retired Mrs Kirkpatrick prepared a report for the U.S. Congress on UN activity in 1984. The report's aim was to show that U.S. business in the skyscraper on the East River is improving. But when the document's compilers turned to statistics for "reinforcement" the absolute opposite emerged. While in 1983 the number of U.S. votes with the majority was 21 percent, in 1984 this figure had dropped to 14 percent, that is, Washington's international isolation had increased still further.

But now let's get more closely acquainted with the man on whom the Reagan administration has imposed the heavy burden, if not the labor, of Sisyphus: extracting the United States from this far from brilliant isolation in the United Nations.

Vernon Walters was born 3 January 1917 in a New York suburb in the family of a small-time insurance agent of English origin. He did not complete secondary school because his father's financial affairs were not going well and his father wanted to receive assistance from his son who, incidentally, was the youngest of his three offspring. Until 1941 Walters wore the seat of his trousers thin in the family insurance firm. Then, as he puts it, "Adolph Hitler did at least one good deed in his life. He got me out of my father's insurance company," that is, Vernon was put on active military service.

Having graduated from 3-month courses at West Point academy, Walters took part in the landing of U.S. troops in Morocco and then served in Algeria and Tunisia. He was noticed, or rather heard. The linguistically gifted boy was recalled from the front and sent to study at the U.S. strategic services directorate military intelligence school in Camp Rich, where he specialized in Portuguese. This language stood Walters in good stead, both then and since.

After the war Vernon Walters steadily climbed the military-diplomatic-intelligence career ladder. He was an assistant to Harriman, accompanying President Truman during his clash with the insubordinate General Douglas MacArthur. He was in Caracas with the then Vice President Nixon when the latter was stoned. (Walters' lip was cut and Nixon acquired a special sympathy for him. He honed his image as a "lone wolf" under a mentor like Henry Kissinger. In brief, as NEWSWEEK writes, "he went everywhere, saw everything, and met everyone."

However, Walters preferred to be on view only to his superiors. In all the rest he was a "deeply private" man. As his chief, CIA Director Colby, once said, "I was never worried that he would do something wrong." Something wrong? Wrong from a specific, highly specific, viewpoint, of course. He took part in the overthrow of the Mossadeq government in Iran; he was involved with the U-2 aircraft's spying missions and the clandestine operations against Cuba, including the plot to assassinate Fidel Castro; he prepared the military coup in Brazil and the overthrow of the constitutional government of Goulart in 1964; and he tried to repeat the same thing 10 years later in Portugal. Yes, Mr Colby indeed did not need to worry that old boy Vernon would do something wrong!

And Walters proved this yet again by having a hand in the Chilean tragedy. The overthrow of Allende's government, Allende's death, and the establishment of Pinochet's dictatorship were the result of a plot in which Walters, at that time deputy director of the CIA, played far from the least role. Subsequently, using his ties with the Chilean officer corps and secret police (DINA), Walters directed Pinochet's repressive actions from behind the scenes. It was with Walters' permission that DINA was provided with lists of the regime's opponents, which led to the execution of over 5,000 people. Thousands more "vanished without trace."

The report of the Senate commission to investigate the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier also points to Walters' involvement in this DINA operation. According to an aide of Paraguyan dictator Stroessner, Walters not only knew of the plot to assassinate Letelier but helped to carry it out. In particular he promised that the U.S. Department of State would issue visas on forged Paraguayan passports for two Chilean secret police agents who had taken part in this act of terrorism. A few days before Letelier's assassination, a meeting took place in Washington between Walters and the then head of DINA, Colonel Contreras.

What "did not worry" CIA chief Colby did worry congressman Gejdenson, a Democrat from Connecticut, when Reagan appointed Walters to the UN post. The congressman sent the President a letter demanding that Walters' nomination be revoked. The letter pointed out that Walters had engaged in "dubious activity" abroad, fulfilling intelligence and Pentagon missions. But congressman Gejdenson's letter had no effect. Reagan, like Colby, is evidently "not worried" about Walters. As for Walters himself, he "modestly" noted: "The Senate has already approved me five times: three times when I was given the title of general and also when I was deputy director of the CIA and ambassador at large."

And another thing about the Chilean story: Walters wriggled his way out of it as he did out of Watergate. Moreover, he received a medal for outstanding intelligence activity!

Under President Carter, Walters went through a certain period of "enforced idleness" that was more than compensated by his activity in President Reagan's first term. Walters was recommended to Reagan by General Haig, who headed the U.S. State Department. Walters was clearly suited to the President's imperial court. It was not for nothing that THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote of him: "A devout Catholic and fierce anticommunist, Walters is one of the unflinching 'hurrah-patriots' who called the Vietnam war 'one of the noblest and most selfless' in American history."

Our hero was everywhere. THE WASHINGTON POST noted that "his hardline anticommunist views and broad links with foreign military leaders, especially in Latin America and Africa, made Walters a favorite of conservative Republican administrations." Yes, there was reason to love Walters. And to hate him. Ask the dictators and peoples of Guatemala and El Salvador, Brazil and Argentina (in the latter two cases ex-dictators). After Walters' visit to Guatemala in May 1981 there was, "coincidentally," a sharp intensification of the repressions against the opposition. Over 100 leaders of the Christian Democartic Party were killed. The same thing happened in El Salvador in 1982 (Walters has personal ties with Roberto D'Aubuisson, the head of the "death squads."

Vernon Walters, just like Figaro, but with a cloak and dagger instead of a razor and shaving brushes. The riots in Sri Lanka? He was there. CIA stooge Habre making trouble in Chad? He was there. Political troubles in Kenya, Zaire, Somalia? He was in all those places.... And everywhere there is one and the same signature. "One thing can be said for sure: After Walters arrives in a particular country as the supporter of an extreme right-wing policy or dictatorship, that country's official policy always shifts to the right," THE BOSTON GLOBE writes.

Perhaps Walters' masters have assigned him to the United Nations for precisely that reason? To ensure that the skyscraper on the East River tilts to the right? Indeed, why "perhaps?" Here is the opinion of an American observer: "Walters in the United Nations is a step toward the further militarization of U.S. policy as a whole. Reagan has long been exasperated by the independent steps of developing and nonaligned countries. Nor does he like statements denouncing the United States." Let us recall Washington's high-handed withdrawal from UNESCO. Let us recall Mrs Kirkpatrick's lectures in the United Nations. Walters is prepared to take over from her. "I will do everything in my power to continue the excellent, simply fantastic work, done by Ambassador Kirkpatrick in the United Nations to restore and strengthen the U.S. position." Excellent? Fantastic? Come now!

Washington's Janus is obviously being cunning because he knows perfectly well that under "Aunt Jeanne" the ranks of Uncle Sam's friends became even thinner. Walters will scarcely succeed in reversing that trend. Rather the opposite. The peoples are gaining an increasingly good understanding of who are their friends and who are their enemies.

'SECRET' VISITS BY NUCLEAR-ARMED SHIPS, PLANES

PM070820 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Matveyev "Pertinent Notes": "Nonexistent Secret"]

[Text] All U.S. Navy ships calling at Canadian ports have nuclear weapons aboard. That is the testimony of James Bush, former commander of a U.S. submarine, at a press conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia. This, as we can see, is a most authoritative testimony and concerns not only Canada.

The Pentagon approaches mass destruction weapons as if they were a harmless export commodity -- like Coca-Cola, for instance -- which can be transported wherever necessary. At any rate, the U.S. military authorities categorically refuse to give any assurances to the governments of other countries that there are no nuclear weapons aboard the U.S. warships calling in their ports and the U.S. Air Force aircraft landing on their territory.

That is why the New Zealand Government, as is well known, refused this spring to receive U.S. Navy ships and submarines. A stormy reaction followed from Washington: People there mainly feared the influence that this New Zealand decision would have on other countries that U.S. nuclear-capable ships and aircraft are accustomed to "call on."

It is a question of a considerable number of countries, including neutral ones. The Irish newspaper DISARM -- the organ of the local nuclear disarmament movement -- recently reported that from January 1983 through this March the country's ports had been visited by 88 ships belonging to NATO and the majority of them, as might have been supposed, were American. Thus the U.S. nuclear missile-carrier Scott, for instance, was in the port of Cork in July 1984.

Did the Irish Government know whether there were nuclear weapons aboard the missile-carrier?

Reports in the Western press and statements by government spokesmen in the countries where U.S. Navy ships dock and U.S Air Force aircraft land show that the U.S. authorities consider this information "secret" although it is a question of observing the elementary sovereign rights of the relevant states.

But it has long ceased to be a "secret" and is an indisputably established fact that the U.S. military has arrogated the "right" to throw its weight around with nuclear weapons on the territory of many countries.

Indeed the only thing the U.S. stars and stripes lacks is a picture of a bomb!

U.S. SENATE APPROVES DRAFT MILITARY BUDGET

LD061103 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, June 6 TASS -- The U.S. Senate has approved a draft military budget for the 1986 fiscal year, allocating a new record sum of 302 billion dollars for the Pentagon.

Since the beginning of 1981 the Reagan administration has spend a trillion dollars on the arms race. Even many conservative allies of the White House in the Republican-controlled Senate expressed serious concern over possible consequences of such huge military expenditures for the U.S. economy which is suffering from unprecedentedly big budget deficits.

The Senate-approved version of the budget provides specifically for spending 2.9 billion dollars on works under the "star wars" programme and allocates funds for a first-strike MX missile system.

Simultaneously with voting on the draft military budget the Senate approved a resolution urging the U.S. Administration to refrain from undermining the provisions of the existing agreements on strategic offensive arms. This resolution, however, is not binding.

U.S.-USSR ENERGY CONSERVATION SYMPOSIUM OPENS

LD061612 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- A Soviet-American symposium on energy conservation problems opened in Moscow today. It is sponsored by the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. with the assistance of Princeton University (the U.S.A.).

Opening the symposium, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Yevgeniy Velikhov, stressed that the scientists of the two countries had gathered to discuss a major and urgent problem. Although the energy crisis which gripped the world economy some time back is over, ways for optimal utilization of coal, oil and natural gas are a continuing concern of many countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States, he said.

Experts attending the symposium will exchange views on possibilities for energy conservation in different industries, utilities and transport. They will also discuss environmental protection problems arousing from growing energy consumption. The symposium will last for one week.

More on Symposium Talks

LD062119 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- The effect of the growing consumption of energy in the USSR, the USA and other countries on the ecological systems was the subject of today's debate at the Soviet-American symposium that opened in Moscow.

"The rational use of fuel, the development and creation of energy-saving technologies will protect the environment. We call on colleagues in the USA to cooperate in this noble cause," said Yuriy Izrael, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring the Natural Environment delivering a report at the meeting sponsored by the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The prospects of energetics in the USSR are connected with a speedy construction of atomic power stations which fully meets the task of environmental protection, Yuriy Izrael said. Practice shows that the use of nuclear fuel reduces many times environmental pollution as compared with the use in energetics of organic fuel.

Upon pointing out that in a few years' time the total capacity of Soviet atomic power stations will increase by 25 million kilowatts and the share of atomic power stations in the USSR's energy potential will reach 15 per cent, the Soviet scientist said: "The Soviet ecologists regard this road of the development of energetics as the most progressive one".

The course at the construction of ecologically pure hydropower stations was taken in the east of the USSR, in Siberia, where there are many swift rivers with abundance of water, Yuriz Izreal went on. It has been decided to build new thermal power stations mostly in sparsely populated districts. This refers, specifically, to the Ekibastuz power stations with a total capacity of about 20 million kilowatts that are under construction in Kazakhstan.

John Holdren, professor of the University of California, Berkely, who spoke at the symposium, shared the opinion of the Soviet scientist that a reliable protection of the air basin, water and tracts of land against pollution is possible only under the condition of rational, economical consumption of fuel and energy resources. Every gallon of fuel must be used with the utmost efficiency, he stressed.

The consumption of energy in the world has reached such a scope that its further increase might lead to irreversible global changes in nature, John Holdren noted. "Acid rains" which result from the discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere by power stations are a warning of this. Such rains have already destroyed vegetation on vast expanses.

John Holdren said that just as Soviet colleagues, American scientists declare for a stricter control on the functioning of enterprises capable of damaging the environment, for prompt introduction of waste-free technologies.

U.S.-USSR COOPERATION SYMPOSIUM ENDS 6 JUNE

LD061013 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Khabarovsk June 6 TASS -- A Soviet-American symposium to discuss opportunities for cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural fields completed its deliberations here today. The event held at this major center of the Soviet Far East was attended by a group of prominent scientists from universities and colleges of the U.S. West Coast and scientific workers from Moscow and Khabarovsk.

The symposium discussed measures for building up trust in the Pacific region, discussed prospects for Soviet-American relations in the conditions of the growing role of science and delimited spheres of possible bilateral contacts. Both sides expressed the desire to develop coastal trade between western states of the U.S. and eastern regions of the Soviet Union.

Commenting on the results of the Soviet-American symposium, Washington University Professor John Hailey said that discussions were fruitful. He added that identical or close points of view were expressed on a number of issues. This especially concerned the possibilities of exchanging specialized groups and delegations, starting correspondence and establishing cooperation between educational establishments in exchanging teaching aids. Such contacts, Professor Hailey said, can mark the beginning of cooperation on a wider scale.

PRC TOURIST GROUP ATTENDS MOSCOW RECEPTION

OW061231 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The tourist group of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association led by Li Lanqing, chairman of the Tianjin chapters of the two associations, has completed the second day of its Moscow visit. A meeting was held at the International Friendship House in Moscow on 3 June to welcome the group. Attending the meeting were board members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and other activists as well as members of the Chinese tourist group. Following is a report by our station reporter:

On hand to welcome the Chinese tourist group were Academician Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society; Lieutenant General (Kalyagin), deputy chairman of the central board of the society, former Soviet military attache to China and a participant in China's War of Resistance against Japan; and sinologist (Aidelin), member of the central board of the society.

In his welcoming speech, Academician Tikhvinskiy said: A warm welcome to the Chinese tourist group! In expounding Soviet foreign policy, Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed the important task of further strengthenig friendship with socialist countries, including the PRC. The Soviet public supports this stand of our party. The Soviet people are pleased with the further development of contacts between our two countries.

Then, Chinese tourist group leader Li Lanqing spoke. He said: [Begin recording] We are very delighted to have the opportunity to pay a goodwill visit to your country. Some of our comrades visited your country before, while others are on their first visit. Although we have just arrived, the comrades who visited the Soviet Union before have noticed great changes reflecting the new achievements scored by the Soviet working people in their socialist construction. We are very happy for you. We are also very pleased with the warm reception given by our Soviet comrades.

I believe that the exchange of visits by top leaders of the friendship organizations and other delegations of the two countries has actively promoted friendship and cooperation between the people of our two countries. We believe that the development of bilateral state relations and of friendship between the people of the two countries are supplementary to each other. They promote each other. We are convinced that the development of friendly relations between our people will further promote the development of state relations between the two countries. The friendship organizations of our two countries shoulder the lofty mission of promoting friendship between the people of the two countries. We are full of hope and confidence regarding the continuous development of friendly relations between the Chinese and Soviet people.

The Chinese and Soviet people are both great people, and China and the Soviet Union are both great socialist countries. A traditional revolutionary friendship exists between the people of our two countries. Both during the years of protracted revolutionary struggle and, as pointed out by the Soviet big brother just now, in our socialist construction, the people of our two countries always sympathized and supported each other and used our blood and sweat to write immortal chapters in the annals of our friendship. We have never forgotten the Soviet people's assistance to us during those years.

During our current visit, we will not only visit Moscow, the Soviet capital, but also Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, and Yenevan in order to promote better understanding and friendship between the people of our two countries. [end recording]

After the meeting, the Chinese guests viewed the Soviet movie, Historical Lessons.

Visits Leningrad

OW061233 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The group of tourists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association was in Leningrad for a visit on 4 June. The group was led by Li Lanqing, chairman of the Tianjin chapters of the two associations.

Aleksandr Sokolov, deputy chairman of the Leningrad City Soviet, received the Chinese guests at the city soviet building. He briefed them on the revolutionary and labor traditions of Leningrad as well as on the situation in the city's economic and social development and gave them an introductory account of the prepaaations being made by the city's working people to greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

Sokolov said: As one of the USSR's largest industrial centers, Leningrad provided the necessary machinery and equipment for the PRC's electric power stations, iron and steel plants, and other industrial enterprises during the 1950's. The people of Leningrad are pleased with the recent gradual development of relations between our two countries.

Li Lanqing, leader of the visiting group, expressed thanks for the warm reception. He stressed that his groups's visit will help consolidate the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people.

On the same day, the Chinese guests toured the historically significant Zimni Dvorets Palace, visited the Lenin museum, paid homage to Leningrad martyrs who laid down their lives in the struggle against German fascists during World War II, and visited the (Peshekolev) cemetery. They laid a wreath at the cemetery monument to the Soviet war dead.

JAPANESE SHOWING 'PARTICULAR INTEREST' IN SDI

PM061510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch: "Dangerous Partnership"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Unlike certain U.S. West European partners, the Japanese Government has decided not to hide its particular interest in President Reagan's plans to create strike space weapons. Thus the Japanese Foreign Ministry has officially reported that this question will be specially discussed during the visit to Washington, starting 7 June, by K. Kato, chief of the Japan Defense Agency.

It seems as though heightened interest is being shown by certain circles of Japanese big business representing the military-industrial complex. It is from this viewpoint that one should examine another report made by the official authorities, which calls into question the aims of the trip to Tokyo by J. Abrahamson, the Pentagon's ranking expert proponent of the plan for the militarization of space.

All these facts point directly to symptoms, that are encouraging to Washington, that Tokyo is on a path of dangerous partnership. The democratic press is noting that Japan's direct or indirect involvement in the program would not only entail the most blatant violation of the Japanese Constitution's peace principles, but would increase the nuclear threat hanging over the world.

JAPAN'S DEEPENING MILITARY TIES WITH WEST VIEWED

PM061536 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Andreyev article: "Dangerous Partnership: What Japan's 'Involvement' in NATO Entails"]

[Text] The U.S. President's scandalous visit to the German military cemetery at Bitburg has somewhat overshadowed the equally symbolic act of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone during his visit to West Europe. In West Berlin, he visited the building of militarist Japan's former embassy to the "Third Reich." A so-called "Japanese-German Center" will soon be opened there by decision of the Japanese and West German Governments.

It is not enough that the building is in West Berlin, and not in the FRG, so the fuss kicked up by Bonn and Tokyo is already clearly provocative in nature. This "center," as a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman stated, is to become a symbol of the "tripartite unity" between the United States, Japan, and the capitalist states of West Europe; that is, a symbol of the "unity" between Japan and NATO. The Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN was even franker on this subject, stating that a "forward center of the Western camp's anti-Soviet strategy" was being created on the ruins of the embassy of militarist Japan. The creation of the "center" and Nakasone's visit to it are yet more evidence that the lessons of history have been forgotten and that the Japanese leadership is clearly unwilling to remember what a tragedy the participation in aggressive imperialist alliances meant for that country.

Today the plans for the creation of a global military-strategic structure with the participation of the United States, the other NATO countries, and Japan can be seen increasingly clearly. The Reagan administration has long since demonstrated that it makes no distinction between its European allies and Japan, to all intents and purposes equating the latter with the NATO members.

In drawing up its new military-strategic structure, Washington is striving to catch the USSR in a pincer movement and create a simultaneous threat on its western and eastern borders. To that end, U.S. nuclear missiles are being stationed in Europe, the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet cruising in the Pacific are being equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles, and nuclear-capable aircraft are actually being sited on Japanese territory. In the opinion of U.S. strategists, the NATO states and Japan must become more extensively involved in these sinister preparations.

Another goal is to obtain wider opportunities in the sphere of material preparations for a new war by involving the economic, scientific, and technical potential of the West European countries and Japan in the creation of qualitatively new types of weapons, including space weapons. This is also of considerable importance. The United States is encouraging in every possible way the strengthening and expansion of ties between its West European and Far Eastern partners and between NATO and Japan under the banner of ensuring the West's "security" and the defense of the values of "Western civilization."

It has to be said that the United States did not have to make any special effort in nudging its West European and Far Eastern partners into mutual rapprochement. Both the pro-NATO circles in the West European countries and right-wing Japanese politicians easily found common ground. Sufficiently eloquent evidence of that is Nakasone's speech at the conference of the "Seven," the world's leading capitalist powers, in 1982, when the Japanese premier stated Japan's readiness to share "global responsibility for Western security" with the United States. Tokyo has actively welcomed Washington's desire to turn the European Continent into a springboard for delivering a first strike against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Nakasone also hewed to this line at the recent Bonn summit, where he came out in support of the West's collective efforts to implement the Reagan "star wars" program.

Japan also advocated ensuring "security" in the Persian Gulf region through "collective efforts." It has also made a considerable contribution to these "efforts" itself, and in particular has financed 70 percent of all spending linked with work to rebuild the Suez Canal. As a result, the potential for using it to transfer U.S. Navy and NATO ships from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean has grown considerably. The fact that the constant buildup of the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean region is to a considerable extent ensured by a task force of the U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet, which is based in Japanese ports, must also be taken into account. In this sense, Japan is fulfilling the role of a U.S. rear base. Finally, Japan accounts for a considerable part of the financial "injections" granted to Turkey, a NATO country.

The all-around support of the United States and Japan for such a "bastion of Western democracy" in Asia as the bloody dictatorial regime in South Korea should be particularly mentioned. As is well known, the Japanese Government has allocated Seoul over $4 billion in preferential credit. It is no secret that these funds are going to the further militarization of the country. The U.S. and Japanese strategists have far-reaching plans regarding South Korea. The role of third member of NATO's Far East offshoot, which is currently being knocked together, is being prepared for it.

A great deal indicates that reactionary Japanese forces would be prepared to go considerably further than at present in their support for the military preparations being conducted by the United States and the NATO countries. A typical viewpoint in this connection is that of Professor S. Sato, military-political consultant to the leadership of the ruling party, who believes that the "erosion of U.S. superiority" that he thinks is taking place can only be compensated for by "creating an effective comprehensive security system within the framework of the Western alliance through the efforts of all its members, including Japan." The development of the concept of creating such a system is being conducted with the active participation of Japanese experts.

Japanese representatives participated in the conference "NATO's Future and Global Security," held in Brussels in January 1985. One of the key questions at this conference was the further expansion of NATO's activities. It is worth noting that this question was discussed in close connection with the role allotted to Japan in the West's overall "defensive" efforts.

The sessions of the so-called "Trilateral Commission" of representatives of the ruling circles of the United States, Japan, and West Europe held in Tokyo in April recommended that a policy of extensively "integrating Japan" into the West's military policy be pursued. The question of creating a mechanism for exchanging military technology and ensuring joint arms production has already been discussed during the recent visit to Tokyo by a delegation from the North Atlantic Assembly, which unites the parliamentarians of the NATO states.

The first practical steps in this direction are already being taken. The next 5-year plan for the rearmament of the Japanese army envisages equipping it with the same weapons as the NATO countries' armies. Things are thus moving toward the complete standardization of the combat hardware of Japan and NATO.

Direct contacts between representatives of the military circles of Japan and the NATO countries are also expanding. In the opinion of the Japanese press, things are moving toward the establishment of regular working ties between the military commands of the West European NATO countries and Japan.

Reports are filtering through to the press that agreement has been reached on exchanging military and intelligence information on the Soviet Union with a view to creating a future global network for gathering such information in which the United States, the NATO countries, and Japan would take part. The implementation of this agreement will mean serious qualitative changes in the content of the ties established between the sides and their upgrading to a level virtually appropriate to an alliance.

It is quite clear that the intensification of military-political coordination between the NATO countries and Japan is yet another factor destabilizing the already complex international situation.

OKINAWA GOVERNOR DEMANDS RETURN OF LANDS

LD070626 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo June 7 TASS -- Residents of the island of Okinawa demand that the U.S. Administration return to them the lands currently under U.S. military bases, Junji Nisime, the governor of Okinawa, told U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Michael Armacost during a meeting in Washington. He emphasised that the United States was going back on its promise to scale down its military presence gradually in that strategically important island. At present, the governor said, 75 per cent of all U.S. military installations in Japan are concentrated in Okinawa. Nisime also demanded an immediate end to American gunnery practice in Okinawa during which live ammunition was used. He said that it constituted a serious threat to the local population. The governor of Okinawa said it was essential to curb crime and drug addiction among U.S. soldiers.

U.S. TV SAYS PAKISTAN HAS NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD062236 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 6 TASS -- The U.S. ABC television company has quoted information from secret services as saying that reserves of uranium suitable for use in atomic bombs have been accumulated for a number of years now at plants for the production of enriched uranium in Kahuta and a number of other cities of Pakistan. According to Spector, a representative of the Carnegie Foundation, who took part in the programme, a number of U.S. leaders believe that the Pakistani regime has accumulated enough fissionable materials to produce several units of nuclear weapons. Experts in the countries of the Middle East and in the United States say that Islamabad already has such weapons, the television company said.

Being well-informed about Pakistan's nuclear ambitions, the Reagan administration has nevertheless dragged through the Congress a programme for military aid to that country worth the enormous sum of 3.2 billion dollars. As a result of this policy the Ziaul Haq regime is continuing the implementation of its programme for the creation of mass destruction weapons with the connivance and even actual encouragement of the USA.

PAKISTAN 'FUELING TENSION' ON INDIAN BORDER

PM061119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS and PRAVDA correspondent O. Kitsenko reports: "Policy of Adventures; Pakistan Is Building Up Its Arsenals and Provoking Incidents on the Border With India"]

[Text] New York, 2 Jun -- Addressing an audience at the National Defense College, Ziaul Haq, head of the military administration in Pakistan, expressed himself in favor of continuing the pernicious course aimed at escalating military hysteria in the country. Resorting to fabrications about a "foreign military threat," he advocated a further buildup of the arsenals of the latest weapons, which he claimed was necessary to "ensure Pakistan's security." At the same time he admitted that Pakistan is accelerating the buildup of its military potential despite its obvious shortage of economic and financial resources.

An AP report points out that the head of the Islamabad regime tried to shift all the responsibility for the sharp intensification of tension on the South Asian Subcontinent onto neighboring India. Islamabad is trying by tricks of this kind to cover up its adventurist policy, which has transformed Pakistan into a direct executor of the dangerous designs of the United States and international imperialism in southwest Asia.

Delhi, 2 Jun -- Pakistan continues to steer a course toward fueling tension in strategically important border areas of India. According to the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, there are now more than 10 special camps on Pakistani territory where around 6,000 Punjab extremists are being trained in terrorism and sabotage. Emissaries of the separatist leaders who advocate Punjab's separation from India regularly visit these subversive centers.

At the same time, Pakistan's special services are expanding their subversive operations in Jammu and Kashmir. According to a report by the PTI agency, Indian security forces have liquidated another Pakistani spy network in the area of the city of Rajaori. The agents involved had been in constant contact with Pakistan army intelligence.

Delhi, 2 Jun -- (Own correspondent O. Kitsenko) The Pakistani authorities have stepped up their anti-Indian provocations in recent days. The Indian border guard command has reported that it recently detained four Pakistanis trying to cross the border illegally. On 31 May, according to information from the Northern Army Command, several armed Pakistanis entered the territory of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir and kidnapped three engineers who were surveying the construction of the Digvor canal at Punch. The HINDUSTAN TIMES has reported that a squadron of Pakistani fighter planes entered Indian airspace and overflew a strategically important area in the same state and that the Indian Government has lodged a resolute protest with Pakistan in connection with this.

'SUBVERSIVE' RADIO FREE KABUL BACKED BY CIA

TA051739 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Yevgeniy Mova commentary]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, the U.S. Administration has calculated that during the current fiscal year U.S. aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries will double in comparison to last year. Therefore, they will receive some $280 million in aid, and a considerable part of Washington's allocation will be earmarked for increasing the broadcast time of a subversive radio, the so-called Radio Free Kabul, which prepares and beams (?programs) to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In this connection, our commentator Yevgeniy Mova, in an article entitled "The CIA's Radio Saboteurs," has written the following:

The name of this radio has an extremely deceptive aspect because it is located on the territory of Pakistan and has no connection whatsoever with Kabul, the DRA's capital. This radio transmitter owes its existence, and particularly its day-to-day funding, to the CIA. Under such conditions, there is no doubt at all that this radio operates as one of the CIA's subversive propaganda organs. As proof of this claim, it suffices to analyze its broadcast aims.

Those who use Radio Free Kabul more than anyone else, that is, the gangleaders of bands of hoodlums stationed in Pakistan, what do they talk about in front of this radio's microphone?

In addition to malignant and slanderous attacks against revolutionary Afghanistan, they read their instructions to rebel bands regarding the implementation of subversive terrorist operations on Afghan soil, and the CIA establishes operational contact through this radio with its agents who are dispatched to the DRA.

In short, the so-called Radio Free Kabul is one ofthe CIA's centers, which is led by the CIA; it is by means of this radio that operations related to the undeclared war against the Afghan people are coordinated. It is noteworthy that recently the CIA has recruited a number of U.S. experts, in the field of wickedness and meanness, to guide the rebel bands. For example, some time ago a person by the name of John Green made a speech from this radio. He is on the staff of SOLDIER OF FORTUNE magazine, a publication put out for U.S. mercenaries that is funded by the CIA.

Let us look at the topics this teacher of professional killers spoke about. John Green taught the rebels how they can effectively use chemical materials to destroy fields, wells, and foodstuffs in Afghanistan's peasant regions. The fact can also be observed that all these instructions were broadcast from the radio immediately following reports by the foreign press on the delivery of toxic materials to the rebels.

It is obvious that one of the main duties of Radio Free Kabul is to wage a war of nerves against the DRA. However, in this respect as well, this radio transmitter carries lies and fabrications broadcast and dissemimated by various Western "voices."

PRINCE OF NEPAL DEPARTS MOSCOW AFTER VISIT

PM061456 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Excerpt] Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah of Nepal, who had been on a short unofficial visit to our country, left the Soviet Union 31 May.

USSR SENDS CONDOLENCES TO BANGLADESH OVER DISASTER

PM061424 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Profound Condolences"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Bangladesh President Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad the following message:

"Esteemed Mr President,

"Please accept our profound condolences in connection with the natural disaster that has befallen your country and people causing loss of life. We express our sympathy for the families of those affected."

CAMBODIAN, VIETNAMESE OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

BK070056 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Talks between the party and state delegation of the PRK led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, and the party and state delegation of the SRV led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, were held in Phnom Penh yesterday. The two sides discussed issues aimed at further strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries and studied various current international problems.

CAMBODIAN ARMY HIGHLIGHTS SUCCESSES OVER REBELS

LD062026 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom Penh June 6 TASS -- The important victories of Kampuchea's People Revolutionary Army over the gangs of the reactionaries won during the dry season of 1984-1985 have demonstrated the grown defence potential of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy and resulted in a further weakening of its positions in the international arena. A statement to this effect was made at a press-conference here by representatives of the General Staff of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea.

From November to April, the camps of reactionary Khmer groupings were completely routed throughout the whole 800-kilometre long Thai-Kampuchean border as a result of successful operations of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea and the contingent of Vietnamese volunteers. More than ten thousand enemy men were put out of action. Large quantities of arms, thousand of tonnes of ammunition and military equipment were captured, the representatives of the General Staff said.

The routing of counter-revolutionary bases has been a major blow to the plans of reactionaries at using these strongpoints as bases for stepping up the undeclared war against People's Kampuchea. Units of the Kampuchean Armed Forces are totally in control of the whole of the country's territory, are reliably standing guard of the borders of the republic. The grown combat capacity of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea has made possible a new partial withdrawal home of Vietnamese volunteers in conformity with an agreement between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

The successes of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in strengthening their security show once again that the course of events in the country is irreversible. Its people is building a new life and will not permit the designs of imperialism and reaction aimed at destroying the people's revolutionary power should ever materialise, it was stressed at the press-conference.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV CONTINUES VISIT TO USSR

PRAVDA Cites RABOTNICHESKO DELO

PM061429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strength of Unity"]

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jun -- The friendly working visit to the Soviet Union by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, opens a bright new page in the chronicle of fraternity and cooperation between our countries and peoples, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes.

The unshakable loyalty of the CPSU and the BCP to the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of socialist internationalism, the newspaper emphasizes, is the powerful driving force of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The unity and cohesion of the Communists of both fraternal countries is the guarantee of Bulgaria's high prestige in the international arena.

The USSR and the other socialist community countries, the BCP Central Committee organ points out, are consistently taking constructive steps for the purpose of ending the dangerous arms race and easing the international tension which has arisen through the fault of the forces of imperialism. The Soviet proposals to introduce a moratorium on the creation, testing, and deployment of strike space arms and strategic offensive arms open up the possibility of immediately halting militarist preparations on earth and stopping the spread of the arms race into space.

Soviet and Bulgarian Communists and the peoples of both countries are preparing to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress. Fraternal unity is the guarantee of our onward development and of socialist Bulgaria's bright future. It is our priceless capital, which we preserve and augment, RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out. The meetings and talks that will take place in Moscow will make an important contribution both to the further development of bilateral relations and to the strengthening of cooperation among the socialist community countries.

Arrives in Moscow

LD061709 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Moscow today on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

At Sheremetyevo Airport he was warmly welcomed by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Shakhnazarov, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Comrade Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; Comrade Grekov, the Soviet ambassador in the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Zhulev, the Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR; Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR; Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR; and other officials. State flags of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria were raised at the airport.

Before leaving Novosibirsk for Moscow, Todor Zhivkov visited Akademgorodok and familiarized himself with the research work of the scientists. At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Filatov, first secretary of Novosibirsk Obkom, and other leaders of the oblast. Comrade Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Loginov, head of a USSR Foreign Ministry department, accompanied Todor Zhivkov to Moscow.

Visit's Lenin Mausoleum

LD070906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP secretary general and chairman of the Council of State of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, who is in the USSR on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, today visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum, where he laid a wreath. He paid his respects to the memory of the creator of the CPSU and the founder of the first socialist state in the world with a minute's silence. Todor Zhivkov paid a tribute of great respect to Soviet soldiers who fell in the fight against Hitlerite fascism and for the freedom and independence of the socialist fatherland and for happiness and peace on earth. He laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. The guest was accompanied by Comrades Rusakov, Menteshashvili, and other officials.

Meets With Gorbachev

LD071005 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- A meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), president of Bulgaria's Council of State, was held in the Kremlin today. Todor Zhivkov had arrived in Moscow for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Matters aimed at further developing Soviet-Bulgarian relations were the focus of attention. Having highly appreciated the achieved level of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the leaders of the two fraternal parties expressed determination to continue to strengthen the spirited alliance of the CPSU and the BCP, their political and ideological unity, to develop contacts along the state and public lines and to increase cooperation in the spheres of politics, ideology, science and culture.

Special attention was devoted to the tasks of raising the qualitative level of economic, scientific and technical cooperation, coordination of national economic plans and fullest possible utilization for the mutual benefit of the production capabilities of each of the two countries. The long-term program for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period till 2000, signed during the visit, is called upon to promote the fulfillment of these tasks.

During the conversation the sides highly evaluated the results of the meeting of top party and state figures of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries held in Warsaw in April 1985.

The sides stressed the need of continuing efforts to enhance the unity and cohesion of the allied socialist states in the interests of ensuring their reliable security and successfully defending peace in Europe and the world over.

It was noted during the exchange of opinions on international issues that in the current tense situation the joint actions of all anti-war forces irrespective of their political and ideological orientations are important as never before. Experience has shown that the cooperation of communist and socialist parties as well as social democratic parties can make a big contribution to the search for solutions to the acute and complex problems of international relations. The anti-nuclear and anti-missile movement uniting scientists, physicians, men of letters and cultural workers, people of different world outlooks and religious beliefs, is becoming an ever more active force capable of exerting favourable influence on world politics. The CPSU and the BCP think highly of the efforts of all public circles campaigning for peace and are prepared to facilitate their noble activities in every way.

The participants in the conversation emphasized that for all the complexity of the situation in the world, changes for the better are possible. Only one thing is required for that -- the readiness of the USA and its NATO allies to reach just accords on the basis of the strict observance of the principles of parity and equal security. The establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, including the Balkans, could become a considerable step forward in the cause of easing tension in the European Continent.

Todor Zhivkov invited Mikhail Gorbachev to pay a friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The meeting which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere shoed complete mutual understanding and the community of the two fraternal parties' and socialist states' stands.

Leaders Attend Award Ceremony

LD071052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented the Order of Lenin to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. Present at the presentation were Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, Rusakov, and other officials. Present from the Bulgarian side were Comrade Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; Comrade Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; and other officials.

Gorbachev Address

LD071035 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 7 Jun 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at the ceremony of presentation of the Order of Lenin to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"Dear Comrade Zhivkov!

Dear comrades!

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has entrusted me with an honorary and gratifying duty -- to present the Order of Lenin to the leader of fraternal Bulgaria, prominent figure of the international communist and working class movement, Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The highest Soviet distinction is conferred on you in connection with the jubilee and in recognition of your outstanding role in developing fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and your valuable contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and consolidating the positions of real socialism.

The Soviet people know well that more than half a century ago you, Comrade Zhivkov, joined the Bulgarian Communist Party and that, continuing Georgy Dimitrov's cause, you have been leading its Central Committee for three decades now. Personal involvement in the struggle against monarchy and fascism, for the victory of the revolution of September 9, energetic work to re-organize the country's social life on the basis of new principles, and the multifaceted activities of guiding the process of socialist construction -- such are the vivid pages of the biography of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Zhivkov's name is associated with the strengthening and development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. Throughout the post-war period these relations have developed only along the ascendant course. Our countries have invariably been together during all the most complex developments in international life, jointly upholding the right cause and opposing the dark forces of reaction. This will continue to be so also in the future.

Our parties and states now closely and fruitfully cooperate with each other literally in all spheres of social activity. But life does not allow one to rest on one's laurels. It constantly puts forward new tasks and makes higher demands upon the communists.

At one with the other fraternal countries, the USSR and Bulgaria at the recent meeting in Warsaw expressed determination to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. We persistently look for ways to further raise the effectiveness of our cooperation and strive to secure that it brings in greater results and help to solve topical problems. Such is also the meaning of a long-term programme for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in a period ending in the year 2000 which Comrade Zhivkov and we are due to sign.

Allow me on behalf of the leadership of the CPSU, our entire party and the Soviet people to wish you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, sound health and energy in the responsible party and state work.

Let the eternal and unbreakable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship continue to grow stronger for the benefit of our countries, in the interests of the entire socialist community".

Zhivkov Speech

LD071041 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, made a speech in the Kremlin today at the ceremony of the presentation of the Order of Lenin to him. He stressed that he regarded that award which was dear to him as a high appraisal of the role and contribution made by the Bulgarian Communist Party and socialist Bulgaria to the struggle for socialism and communism, for an enduring peace on earth.

"We, Bulgarian Communists", Todor Zhivkov said, "take pride in our party, the revolutionary and internationalist party, boundlessly loyal to the all-triumphant Marxist-Leninist teaching. It will be such in the future as well -- always".

The BCP developed the qualities of a party of Leninist type in the flame of severe class battles. Under the party's leadership, the Bulgarian people's struggle against monarcho-fascism and capitalism ended in triumph on September 9, 1944.

The socialist revolution on the ninth of September, Todor Zhivkov said, was inseparable from the decisive assistance from the Soviet Army -- the liberator army -- and from the Soviet people's historic victory over Hitlerite fascism. The glorious 40th anniversary of the victory was most solemnly celebrated by all progressive mankind recently.

For the fifth decade now the Bulgarian people have been translating the ideas and principles of Marxism-Leninism into real creative deeds, Todor Zhivkov said. Socialist Bulgaria widely relies on fruitful and close cooperation with the peoples of the socialist community and, first of all, with the party and native land of Lenin, with the fraternal Soviet people. The same goal will be also served by an economic, scientific and technical cooperation programme which is due to be signed today, the speaker emphasized.

Cooperation Program Signed

LD071024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1012 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun (TASS) -- Today, in the Kremlin, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed a Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the Period Up to the Year 2000.

USSR, BULGARIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS TECHNICAL TIES

PM061215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 29 May a talk was held between M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and T. Chakurov, Bulgarian minister of metallurgy. Questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

DEMICHEV, HUNGARY'S CSEHAK SIGN PROTOCOL

PM070810 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cultural Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] The protocol of the 20th session of the Soviet-Hungarian intergovernmental commission on cultural cooperation was signed in Moscow 4 June.

The commission noted that the extensive and multifaceted cultural ties between the USSR and Hungary successfully supplement the close political and economic cooperation and promote mutual spiritual enrichment and the strengthening of the two peoples' friendship. The vital influence that the active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress exert on the sociopolitical life of the Soviet Union and Hungary and the mutual enrichment of fraternal cultures was stressed.

A wide range of questions was discussed, including the question of the main avenues and course of the preparation of a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in 1988-90. Pride of place in this will go to events marking significant dates, including the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 70th anniversary of the Hungarian Soviet Republic.

Recommendations were formulated for further deepening and improving contacts between higher education establishments, and the course of the implementation of the decisions of the commission's 19th session in the sphere of radio broadcasting, book publishing, and bookselling activity was discussed.

The protocol was signed by P.N. Demichev, chairman of the Soviet side of the commission, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR minister of culture, and J. Csehak, chairman of the Hungarian side of the commission and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. S Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, attended the signing ceremony.

On the same day, P.N. Demichev received J. Csehak. The talk, which was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, discussed questions of the further deepening and all-around development of Soviet-Hungarian cultural ties.

Aliyev Receives Csehak

PM061135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 June 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Comrade Csehak, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is paying a working visit to the USSR, in the Kremlin 5 June. In the course of the conversation, questions of the further development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the fields of culture and social policy were discussed. USSR Deputy Culture Minister Comrade Ivanov and Comrade Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador in the USSR, took part in the discussion, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SOVIET-HUNGARIAN MEETINGS

Foreign Ministry Talks

PM061209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] In accordance with the established practice of holding consultations between the USSR and Hungarian Foreign Ministries, G. Horn, state secretary at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, visited Moscow 28-30 May. He had talks with USSR Deputy Foreign Ministers G.M. Korniyenko and B.I. Aristov, during which questions of Soviet-Hungarian relations and also certain topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

Price Chiefs Meet

PM061211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 29 May N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, received B. Szikszai, chairman of the Hungarian National Material and Price Office. During a conversation held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions of the development of the internal price-setting machinery in the USSR and Hungary and bilateral cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in improving the internal price systems.

USSR-HUNGARIAN LONG-TERM COOPERATION PROGRAM

For the 1 June MAGYAR HIRLAP text of the Long-Term Program to the Year 2000 of the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, see the Hungarian section of the 5 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

USSR-SFRY DECLARATION, PRESENT TIES VIEWED

PM061129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Sharov report: "Following a Course of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade -- The 30th anniversary of the signing of the declaration by the USSR and Yugoslav Governments known as the Belgrade Declaration falls on 2 June. This document of great historical importance reflected the sides' determination to undertake further measures to develop cooperation between the two states and their confidence "that this promotes the interests of the two countries' peoples and is a contribution to the cause of lessening tension, as well as to the cause of strengthening peace throughout the world."

The declaration noted the importance of observing such principles of cooperation as respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and equality, and noninterference in internal affairs in relations between states. The document reflected the agreement which had been reached to ensure the development of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in the economy, culture, and other spheres. The two governments agreed to "support and facilitate cooperation between public organizations in the two countries by means of contacts, the exchange of socialist experience, and the free exchange of opinions."

The mutual readiness to extend Soviet-Yugoslav ties was reaffirmed in the joint statement of the USSR and Yugoslav Governments and the declaration of relations between the LCY and the CPSU which were signed in Moscow in 1956, and in other documents adopted at the top level.

A significant milestone in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and the USSR and the SFRY was the Soviet-Yugoslav Statement of 1971. The principles and accords of the Belgrade Declaration and other joint documents were confirmed and further developed in this statement and have been enriched in light of the experience accumulated in bilateral relations and the changes in the world. The statement defined the main direction of the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in the long term and put them on a firm footing which has stood the test of time.

Fundamental significance is attached to the tenet, contained in the statement, that relations between the USSR and the SFRY are built on class foundations and based on the similarity of their historical destinies, the common foundations of their social system, the similarity of their approaches to many international problems, their adherence to the principles of socialist internationalism, and the common struggle for peace, independence, and equal international cooperation, and against imperialism. "This creates favorable conditions," the document says, "for fruitful cooperation between our peoples, parties, and states and for the constructive resolution of all questions which arise in mutual relations, however complex they may be."

In the statement, the sides spoke of the need to continue to develop "friendly cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY as parties which lead socialist and communist building in their countries." "The CPSU and the LCY," the statement notes, "proceed on the basis that the invariable basis of the policy of communist and workers parties which head their peoples and working class in the struggle to build a socialist society, today and in future, can only be the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, creatively applied and developed in accordance with each country's peculiarities." The document contains the important conclusion that the method of building socialism which reflects the experience and specific features of the development of individual countries is a matter for the peoples and working class of those countries and should not be set up against each other.

The years which have passed since the signing of the 1955 Belgrade Declaration indicate quite clearly that the ties between the USSR and the SFRY -- two socialist countries -- are dominated by what rallies and unites us. In general, our relations are characterized by their progressive widening and strengthening in many spheres. This is promoted to a considerable extent by Soviet-Yugoslav meetings, especially at the summit level. These give new impetus to the improvement of bilateral cooperation and help to deepen mutual understanding and strengthen mutual trust.

An important event in the development of relations between our parties and countries was the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the top leaders of the SFRY and the LCY in Moscow in March. During the meeting, the two sides reaffirmed their mutual readiness to further deepen all-around cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY and between the CPSU and the LCY on the basis of the existing joint documents and accords. Relations between the CPSU and the LCY are the core of our collaboration. The exchange of delegations of party workers, contacts between local party organizations, and other forms of interparty ties take place on a planned basis. Relations between the USSR and the SFRY at the state level are active. In recent years, contacts between republics and provinces of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have been developed.

The present high level of Soviet-Yugoslav relations is embodied in multifaceted, mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic sphere. The USSR is the SFRY's main trade partner. Suffice it to say that in the current 5-year plan, reciprocal trade turnover will reach approximately $35 billion, nearly double that of the last 5-year plan.

In accordance with intergovernmental agreements, the USSR has given and continues to give assistance in the construction and modernization of more than 140 industrial enterprises and other national economic projects in Yugoslavia, more than 90 of which are already in operation. Their startup has substantially strengthened the material and technical base of the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and other crucial sectors of the SFRY's economy. At the same time, the participation of Yugoslav collectives in the construction of projects in the USSR -- tourist and hotel complexes, light and food industry enterprises, compressor stations on main gas pipelines, and so forth -- has been extended.

Many Soviet and Yugoslav organizations are working under joint plans on the study of scientific and technical problems of important to both countries' economies. Wide horizons for cooperation are opened up by the long-term program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for 1981-90 which has been signed, as well as the basic guidelines for its implementation which were adopted in 1983. The Soviet Union is also one of Yugoslavia's largest partners in the sphere of cultural ties with foreign countries. The latest 3-year program for cooperation in this sphere is being successfully fulfilled.

Broad opportunities for Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation exist in the sphere of international relations. Here decisive significance is attached to the fundamental tenet that both the USSR and the SFRY advocate peace and detente, freedom and independence for all countries and peoples, and social progress, although our countries' approach to certain specific problems of world politics is not always identical.

Soviet-Yugoslav friendship has deep roots and good prospects. It was tempered in the joint struggle against fascism, and the 40th anniversary of victory in that struggle was recently celebrated by our countries and by all progressive mankind. We may be confident that active cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY, based on the firm foundations of principles and accords which have been jointly elaborated and tested by time, will continue to develop steadily in the interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

DELEGATION FROM SARAJEVO VISITS AZERBAIJAN

GF061638 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The friendship and [word indistinct] between Baku and Sarajevo in Yugoslavia have been marked for many years now. The Baku and Sarajevo days organized regularly in Azerbaijan and Yugoslavia, the mutual exchange of visits by delegations, and the meetings between the social figures of the two sides have contributed significantly toward the further development of the two cities. The visit being made to Baku by a delegation from Sarajevo, which is headed by Ivan Brigic, member of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LCY, is related to this objective. On 5 June, the delegation laid wreathes at the central square monument to Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. [Words indistinct] in front of the eternal torch flaming on the graves of those who fell in the struggle for communism -- on the graves of the fraternal 26 Baku commissars. The guests paid tribute to the memory of the revolutionary fighters by observing a minute of silence.

The members of the visiting delegation held talks with Fuad Musayev, first secretary of the Baku City Party Committee. Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, also received the representatives from Sarajevo.

WEST SUPPORTING "PROVOCATIONS" IN POLAND

PM061153 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 May 85 p 3

[Article by Alicja Bilska, commentator for the Polish trade union weekly ZWIAZKOWIEC, under the rubric "Look Out: Sabotage!": "Provided for by the CIA"]

[Text] The so-called "Polish question" continues to exist for certain political circles in the West. Although Polish society does not support the calls for rebellion and political tension, Poland has been given the role of a testing ground for new methods of dismantling socialism from within by infiltrating ideas that are alien to socialism, primarily in youth circles.

People from the former leadership of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Solidarity are engaged in preparing a variety of provocations. This was confirmed by the security services personnel arrest of several members of illegal "structures" for their involvement in organizing disturbances. These people are committed to political incitement and economic disruption and view the country's increasing stabilization with displeasure.

Disheartened by the failure of their attempts to persuade the Polish working class to upset the normal working rhythm, they are now switching their attention to young people; with the participation of young, immature people they are trying to cause disturbances on city streets during religious and state festivals. For example, there was another attempt to poison the atmosphere of the May Day celebrations. But the demonstrations that lasted for many hours on the streets of Polish cities to the accompaniment of socialist slogans were a graphic manifestation of the real sentiments of the Polish working class and society as a whole.

The political adventurists are not operating alone. They have links with Polish emigre centers in the West and, through them, with the NATO countries' intelligence services headed by the CIA. Documents of the Brussels Solidarity bureau, which coordinates the activity of emigre centers in France, the United States, West Berlin, Denmark, the Netherlands, the FRG, Norway, Sweden, Austria, and Italy, have come into the possession of the Polish authorities.

The documents, brought into the country by former emigre figure Jacek Knapik, reveal the Brussels bureau's close links with the CIA and name well-known persons in the Western world who are constantly backing illegal activity in Poland. They include: Former U.S. presidential security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, once the CIA's ex officio boss; Lane Kirkland, leader of the AFL-CIO, the major U.S. labor union center; (Irvin Braun), chief of its foreign department; and many others.

The Brussels bureau is in close contact with Radio Free Europe (RFE) and underground "structures" on Polish territory. The purpose of the contacts is to coordinate activity aimed at causing political complications in People's Poland.

Former Warsaw University professor and CIA agent Zygmunt Najder, who was sentenced to death by a Polish court in absentia for espionage (he is now head of RFE's Polish section) is playing a leading part in the elaboration of the strategy for dismantling socialism.

Political emigre centers are instructing antisocialist groups on Polish territory in how to provoke social tension, conflicts, and splits in society. Most active in this respect are two Paris centers: the so-called Literary Institute, which publishes the monthly KULTURA; the literary magazine (LITERATURNYYE TETRADI); the historical magazine (ISTORICHESKIYE TRETRADI); and KONTAKT, set up in 1982 by the "new" emigres.

RFE has a special function. Basically the content of the various underground newspape magazines, and pamphlets circulating in Poland is suggested through it.

The antisocialist centers are still looking for ways of directly influencing the working class and trade unions. As KULTURA of Paris pointed out in one issue, these centers rely within the country, on the private sector in which the so-called "Polonian firms" -- Western capitalist authorized to do "business" on Polish territory -- are playing a bigger and bigger part. The private sector provides jobs and a covenient "home front" for antisocialist elements. It is an interesting fact that persons working in private firms which have no trade unions are nonetheless discussing plans for infiltrating the existing structures of trade unions and workers' self-management.

The Roman Catholic Church offers extensive opportunities for the activity of counter-revolutionary groupings in Poland. We are not only talking about people who have nothing to do with religion being allowed to preach, but also about tendentious political work among young people at schools and higher educational establishments and students at vocational schools where the future nucleus of the working class is being educated.

Having lost hope of success in a frontal struggle, the enemies of People's Poland are laying the foundation for a so-called "long campaign strategy," that is, the stage-by-stage dismantling of socialism. There is growing interest in the trade unions. There is intensive propaganda about the so-called "trade union pluralism" thesis (it is no accident that even Reagan himself has backed it!). The target is that section of the working people who have not yet joined the trade union movement. At the same time, the possibility of "grafting" antisocialist elements onto the trade unions is being considered -- in case the pluralism concept ultimately fails.

In other words, the creators and active advocates of the "Polish question" are analyzing and taking stock, turning a blind eye to the fact that the Polish working class and the Polish trade union movement have drawn conclusions from the events which have occurred in recent years. And they will not let all manner of political adventurists provoke them.

HUSAK, TIKHONOV SPEECHES AT AWARD CEREMONY

AU032017 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 85 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Klement Gottwald Order Awarded to Comrade N. Tikhonov"]

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak presented the Order of Klement Gottwald in the Kremlin yesterday to Comrade Nikolay Tikhnov. This highest Czechoslovak state award was conferred upon him in recognition of his great services to strengthening friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU, and between the two states and the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

In presenting the order, Comrade G. Husak said: "We see in you a true friend of Czechoslovakia who maintains a glowing attitude toward our people and our socialist homeland. We sincerely value your personal contribution to the achievement of full understanding and unanimity of views between our parties and states and the successful development and enrichment of our ties."

"Accept, please, this award also as an expression of deep respect for your lifelong activities in party and state functions, an activity that has from your youth been dedicated to the struggle and work for the victory of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. All your creative powers, talents, and all your experience are devoted to the efforts to live up to the legacy of Great October and promote the prosperity of the Soviet fatherland and the well-being and happy life of the Soviet people.

"By your many years of activity in party and state functions, by your work in top CPSU bodies and as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, you have been sharing significantly in the implementation of the program of perfecting the developed socialist society in the Soviet Union, in strengthening the internationalist unity and cooperation of the states of the socialist community, and in the historic struggle waged by the Soviet Union to avert the threat of war and ensure lasting peace in the world.

"You therefore rightly enjoy great respect and authority not only in the Soviet Union, but also in the fraternal countries, in the international progressive movement, and among the entire world public."

In concluding his speech, the highest Czechoslovak representative conveyed to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers wishes of fresh successes in his responsible party and state activity.

In his reply, Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov expressed cordial thanks to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and Comrade Gustav Husak personally for the high distinction accorded to him, as well as for the cordial words and congratulations.

"I regard as a great honor to have been awarded an order bearing the name of Klement Gottwald, an outstanding representative of the Czecholsovak and international communist and workers movement," he said.

"Inseparably linked with the name of Klement Gottwald is the heroic struggle of the Czechoslovak working people against fascism, for the freedom and independence of their homeland, and for making Czechoslovakia embark upon the path of building socialism. Klement Gottwald stood at the cradle of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship. History has demonstrated the viability of his slogan 'With the Soviet Union forever.'

"I regard this award primarily as an appreciation of our Leninist party and its Central Committee, which steers the whole development of strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation with fraternal Czechoslovakia.

"Millions of people are involved in our close ties and cooperation in economy, policy-making, science, technology, ideology, and culture.

"The experiences from our fruitful cooperation acquired over the past decades make it possible to effectively meet the joint tasks facing both our countries, are a graphic example of a correct combination of their national and international interests, and constitute a good basis for further improving bilateral and mutilateral ties within the socialist community in the interest of their even greater cohesion and unity," Comrade N. Tikhonov said in concluding his speech.

The solemn ceremony was attended by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, Geydar Aliyev, Andrey Gromyko, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, and other officials.

Members of Comrade Gustav Husak's entourage were also present.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ANTONOV TRIAL, BAGCI TESTIMONY

PM061353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Paklin dispatch under the "Comments From the Rome Trial" rubric: "The Conspirators Are the 'Gray Wolves'"]

[Text] Rome -- The trial of the so-called "Antonov case," which got off to a rapid start, as it were, has now run into two obstacles.

The first is the "temporary" refusal of Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist who shot the pope in St Peter's Square on 13 May 1981, to answer the judge's questions. The second is the persistent "I don't remember" refrain of defendant Omer Bagci, who brought the Browning pistol Ali Agca used from Switzerland to Rome 4 days before the assassination attempt.

Omer Bagci's questioning is already in its fourth day. What sort of person is he? The Italian weekly L'ESPRESSO writes of him as follows: "Omer Bagci is a leader of the 'Gray Wolves' in Switzerland and the FRG. It seems extremely odd that he was left aside during the investigation" (it should be added that the Rome examining magistrate Ilario Martella, who gave credence only to the "Bulgarian scenario," has left the court with many gaps in the investigation, which the judges are trying to patch up in the course of the trial).

But Omer Bagci has another persona. Formally, he is a Turkish immigrant who settled in Switzerland and works at a glass factory in the town of Olten. At the same time he is the treasurer of an outwardly innoffensive association of Turkish immigrants engaged, in his words, in "arranging conferences, dinners, and religious services." Why then did the organizers of the assassination attempt entrust the weapon used in the crime to him for temporary safekeeping, and why was he the person they subsequently used as a courier? Omer Bagci has not been able to give any intelligible answer to these presistent questions from the president of the court.

In supplying details about how he received the package containing the pistol and how he subsequently handed it over to Ali Agca in Milan, Omer Bagci gave the names of four accomplices. It has become known here that the Rome prosecutor's office intends to begin an investigation into the possible involvement of these people in the attempt to assassinate the pope.

Italian newspapers are noting that in light of the facts that have been revealed, the "Bulgarian scenario" is showing an increasing number of deep rents.

The Rome newspaper IL MESSAGGERO, for example, stresses that the new statements by the defendant O. Bagci concern exclusively Turkish terrorists. They, the newspaper writes, "are probably channeling the trial in a direction which was not envisaged by the prosecution."

At the same time, there is a continuing decline in belief in Ali Agca's "testimony," as a result of which, through the efforts of the Rome prosecutor's office, the "Bulgarian scenario" came to light. "We are all deeply convinced that Agca is not just a madman but a blatant liar," Italian psychiatrist Mario Bertolini writes in CORRIERE DELLA SERA, and "nothing that he says has been confirmed."

In the opinion of Italian newspapers and those present during the trial, the outlines of a plot to kill John Paul II whose trail leads to ultraright-wing Turkish organizations in Western Europe are becoming increasingly clear.

"Omer Bagci's testimony has supplied new details on the plot scenario," is the conclusion drawn by the newspaper LA REPUBBLICA. "The names of many individuals belonging to the Turkish extremist organization the 'Gray Wolves' are currently being cited in the courtroom. They stand accused of direct involvement in the plot." In the newspaper's opinion, their involvement in the crime "changes the plot scenario."

KOMAROV ADDRESSES USSR-ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LD061816 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- Trade between the Soviet Union and Italy increased more than ten-fold in the past 15 years, said Nikolay Komarov, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR. He made a speech at the 20th general assembly of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, which was held here today. It was attended by Chairman of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR Yevgeniy Pitovranov, President of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce Rinaldo Ossola, top officials of Soviet foreign trade associations and representatives of Italian firms.

In 1984, said Nikolay Komarov, trade exchange between the two countries amounted to 4,500 million roubles (aobut 10 trillion lira). In trade with the USSR Italy holds the stable third place among developed capitalist countries.

Both sides, he said, are exerting major efforts to invigorate economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation to ensure both the quantitative growth of trade and to make it more harmonious.

Now there are good prospects for further development of cooperation in the chemical, petro-chemical, oil, gas, food, light, tractor, car-building, machine-tool building, electronic, electrical engineering industry, ferrous metallurgy and other industries. Negotiations are actively under way on a whole number of big projects of cooperation including the purchase in Italy of plants to put out products of ferrous metallurgy, light industry, enterprises to put out chemical products, equipment for the Belovo-Novosibirsk coal pipeline.

Such trade partners as the Soviet Union and Italy, stressed Nikolay Komarov, have everything necessary for the successful development of business links -- trade traditions of long standing, durable treaty-based legal basis and mutual interest and the striving to develop these links.

Representatives of the Italian side stressed the need of stepping up efforts of Italian firms to advance their commodities to the Soviet market, to broaden the nomenclature of purchases in the USSR, the bulk now being energy carriers [as received], further development of links with the Soviet Union in different spheres of economy, science and technology.

INCLUSION OF FRENCH NUCLEAR ARMS IN TALKS URGED

LD070212 Moscow International Service in French 1730 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] With only one abstention, the recent session of the Assembly of the West European Union [WEU] unanimously approved the report on the state of European security. The document recommends that the West European Union Council ask the NATO Council to count the French force in with the Atlantic forces.

As AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reported, Paris rejected this recommendation. A French Socialist deputy vainly attempted to have this delicate point withdrawn, claiming that this way of counting reponds to the Soviet demand and that this is not the moment to please (?the enemy).

Thus, once more a group of West European politicians, this time parliamentarians sitting in the West European Union Assembly, has decided to recognize something that is obvious. Contrary to the declarations of the French Socialists, the recommendation responds not only to Soviet demands, but also to reality and justice. The refusal to introduce French nuclear weapons into the equation along with those of the Atlantic bloc is one of the serious obstacles which the United States and their NATO allies have always exploited to complicate Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons. In Paris, officials delight in stating that French nuclear weapons are independent and that they cannot be taken into account in the calculations of Atlantic forces. However, they strangely forget that the French missiles are targeted on the USSR, that their targets have been agreed upon with Washington to avoid (?repetition) and that France, like NATO, intends to be first to use nuclear weapons.

In fact, it seems Paris has remained impenetrable to the proposal not to use weapons of this type first, which the USSR made with regard to all nuclear pwwers. French officials also say that the deterrent force is too weak to pose a danger to the USSR, but LE MONDE'S military observer, Jacques [surname indistinct] noted, quoting the French Army's chief of the General Staff, that if the M-4 missiles are installed aboard five strategic submarines France will be in a position to at that time destroy or very soon thereafter, 60 million people in enemy territory, that is, much more than all those killed during the 6 years of World War II.

Furthermore, Paris is inclined to further swell its military potential. The very latest and sixth nuclear submaring L'inflexible was recently [words indistince] at the entrance to Brest for a long patrol mission. Its 16 M-4 missiles bring the number of warheads in the French Navy's nuclear arsenal to 176. Between now and 1992 four of the five submarines preceding L'Inflexible will be equipped with M-4 missiles, at which time the French submarine fleet will have up to 500 warheads. At the same time, the French are continuing the testing and perfecting of new types of nuclear weapons in the Pacific.

At the time, the French Socialists criticized General de Gaulle for becoming dizzy at the magnificence of weapons. Are they not now succumbing to the same weakness? In Paris no one hides which side the deterrent force is on, this deterrent which is called independent. France does not cease to reiterate its solidarity with NATO and its fidelity to commitments with the United States. The idea put forward by certain French soldiers of setting up the French line of defense on the Elbe, that is on NATO's line, and to keep several divisions equipped with nuclear weapons there, falls [words indistinct] within the framework of the Atlantic military concept. After this can it truly be said that the deterrent force is independent?

The Soviet Union cannot ignore French nuclear potential. It will hardly matter to the Soviet people in the event of a holocaust whether the French missiles were launched at them on the pretext of protecting national interests or those of NATO. No, it is not due to a whim that the Soviet Union insists that the French and British nuclear weapons be counted on NATO's side in the balance of forces in Europe. In stating this, Moscow stressed more than once that it does not want to force France to unilaterally reduce her nuclear weapons, but to take them into account on NATO's side. This is a matter of good sense. It is an objective demand, ever more extensively acknowledged in the West, as is witnessed by the unanimous adoption of the resolution at the session of the West European Union Assembly.

OVCHINNIKOV COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN CYPRUS

PM061248 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Own political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Maintaining the Integrity of Cyprus"]

[Text] The situation in Cyprus has again deteriorated markedly. On 5 May, the leadership of the Turkish community held a "constitutional referendum" in the north of the island. "Parliamentary" and "presidential" elections are intended to follow in June. The steps to further formalize the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" may create a new obstacles to a settlement of the Cyprus question on a just basis.

Thus, despite UN Security Council resolutions, actions strengthening the virtual partition of the Republic of Cyprus are being taken in the part of the island occupied by Turkish troops. Its very existence as a unified sovereign state is being threatened. The separatists are clearly backed by aggressive NATO circles interested in strengthening their positions in the Mediterranean. Certain circles involved in dividing Cyprus are unambiguously expressing their readiness to grant the United States bases in the north of the island.

Cyprus' geographic position has long attracted conquerors. Until 1960 it was a British colony. As in their other former holdings, the British deliberately left smoldering coals of infighting there and sowed discord between the Greek and Turkish communities which had lived peacefully side by side for centuries.

In 1963 the neocolonialists provoked armed clashes between the Greeks and the Turks. A Security Council resolution brought UN troops to Cyprus, and they are there to this day. In 1974 the Western special services, relying on reactionary officers, inspired an attempt to overthrow President Makarios and unite Cyprus and Greece, where a military junta was then ruling. Turkey took advantage of this, landing troops on Cyprus who then occupied two-fifths of the island's territory. Some 200,000 Greeks fled south from the occupied zone, and several tens of thousands of Turks resettled in the north. The island was divided into two isolated parts.

In November 1983 the leadership of the Turkish Cypriot community announced the creation of a so-called "independent state" on the territory under its control. This step undermined the foundations of a just political settlement which would take account of the legitimate interests of both the Greek and the Turkish communities. The UN Security Council condemned this separatist act and declared it as lacking legal force.

The UN secretary general was entrusted with a mediating mission for settling the Cyprus problem. However, the meeting of the leaders of the two communities -- S. Kiprianou and R. Denktas -- organized by them that January in New York did not lead to agreement. The leadership of the Turkish community is avoiding a new meeting, hinting that it will agree to it only after the legal formalization of the "Turkish Republic of Nothern Cyprus."

It is worth noting that the attempts to dismember the Republic of Cyprus have taken place against a backdrop of flashes of imperial ambitions in Washington's policy and its desire to again return to the role of "world policeman." Judging by all accounts, the Pentagon also needs Cyprus as a springboard for direct military interference in Near East affairs and as a staging post for the "Rapid Deployment Force," operating in the Persian Gulf of the Indian Ocean. A well-known scenario -- provoking a domestic conflict which could be used for military interference from outside -- is behind the separatists' present actions and their attempts to destabilize the situation in the country.

As for the Soviet Union, it resolutely opposes the division of the Cypriot state in any form whatever. The USSR invariably strives to ensure that Cyprus in an independent, sovereign, and territorially integral state, free from any foreign military presence and pursuing a policy of nonalignment. The Soviet Union supports the UN secretary general's efforts aimed at overcoming the current deadlock in the Cyprus settlement and rapidly resuming the intercommunal dialogue.

Under current conditions, it is particularly important for all the interested sides to show farsightedness and refrain from any steps cable of complicating still further the situation on and around Cyprus. A just solution cannot be found by way of unilateral actions, which only lead to an intensification of discord, by no means improving the Turkish community's position either. The specific forms of state structure on Cyprus must be decided by the Cypriots themselves -- Greeks and Turks -- by way of constructive talks.

PROTOCOL ON TOURISM SIGNED WITH CYPRUS 6 JUNE

LD061259 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- A protocol of the third meeting of the delegations of Goskomintourist of the USSR and the Cypriot Tourist Organization was signed here today.

It provides for the further expansion of tourist trade between the two countries, exchange of information and sharing of experience in this field in 1985-1986.

PAPANDREOU SWORN IN; CP VIEWS ELECTION RESULTS

LD061251 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Athens June 6 TASS -- Greece will continue efforts for peace and disarmament and for the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones, in particular, in the Balkans, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has stated. According to him, the question of the U.S. bases in Greek territory was resolved by an agreement signed with the USA, envisioning the withdrawal of the bases after 1988.

The prime minister addressed the journalists after the swearing in of the provisional government formed by him following the victory of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) at the parliamentary elections last Sunday. The cabinet, which will govern the country during six weeks till the parliament takes a vote on a draft bill to reduce the number of government members, includes 18 ministers. The prime minister holds concurrently the posts of national defence minister and minister for the affairs of northern Greece.

Ioannis Kharalambopoulos has retained the post of foreign minister and Yerasimos Arsenis that of national economic and finance minister. According to Papandreou, the new cabinet will concentrate on economic problems faced by the country.

The results of the parliamentary elections were reviewed by a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece in Athens. Kharilaso Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, who addressed the plenary meeting, noted that the elections had borne out the influence of the Communist Party in the country and the correctness of its tactics. He stressed that the Communist Party would continue to proceed in its political activity from the interests of the Greek working people.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SWEDISH INDUSTRY MINISTER

PM061213 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 29 May I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T. Peterson, Swedish minister of industry, who is in Moscow in connection with the 13th session of the Soviet-Swedish intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Sweden.

Questions of the further development of mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Sweden were discussed.

The talks was attended by B.D. Pankin, USSR ambassador to Sweden, and T. Oern, Swedish ambassador to the USSR.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY BOOKLET ON ARMS RACE NOTED

LD061903 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Stockholm June 6 TASS -- The Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is an important and weighty factor in removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Other nuclear powers should follow the Soviet Union's example. This would actually mean a complete ban on the use of those deadly weapons. This is the conclusion drawn in the booklet "Sweden's Policy on Disarmament" that was brought out by Sweden's Foreign Ministry.

Nuclear weapon stockpiles threaten mankind's very existence, it is stressed in the booklet. The gravest threat to life on earth is now presented by the militarization of outer space. The program of "star wars" worked out by the U.S. Administration threatens the globe with a new spiral of the arms race, with the further aggravation of international tension. In these conditions the curbing of the arms race is the only road to the consolidation of peoples' security, the document says. The freezing of nuclear arsenals and a complete ban on the test, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles would be an effective step in this direction.

The idea of turning the north of Europe into a nuclear-free zone is widely supported by the majority of the population of northern countries, it is said in the booklet. The creation of such a zone would consolidate the security of the peoples of the region, would promote the preservation of a stable situation in Nordic countries, would have a favourable effect on the situation in Europe as a whole and would be an important contribution to the efforts to rid the continent of nuclear weapons.

AUCCTU OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON VISIT TO NORWAY

PM061432 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Jun 85 p 3

[Interview with V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department, by unnamed TRUD correspondent in Moscow: "In the Interests of Cooperation and Peace" -- date not given, first paragraph is TRUD introduction]

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev, which had been in Norway at the invitation of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions (LO), has returned to Moscow from Oslo.

Our correspondent met with V. Ye. Mozhayev, member of the delegation and chief of the AUCCTU International Department, and asked him to reply to several questions.

Question: How do you assess the results of the visit?

Answer: According to the Soviet delegation's assessment, the visit passed successfully on the whole. We held detailed and frank talks with the LO leadership on a large range of questions which are alarming the working people of both countries today. We agreed, in particular, to expand our bilateral ties, to hold more regular meetings at the trade union center leadership level and to activate the East-West trade union dialogue. During the talks we discovered the coincidence or proximity of our positions on many problems of the international trade union movement and the political situation in the world as a whole. Here I have in mind above all the problems of peace and disarmament. Concern was expressed at the continuing arms race and the need was stressed for active participation by trade unions in the struggle for peace and detente and against the arms race. Undoubtedly, our opinions differed on certain questions but it was not this that determined the nature of the talks but rather the desire to better recognize each other's positions and define possible spheres of cooperation.

Question: Did the AUCCTU delegation have other meetings in Norway apart from the talks with the LO leadership?

Answer: The meeting with the trade union aktiv at one of the enterprises of the Elektrisk Bureau electronics concern was very interesting. Our delegation was also received at the Storting (parliament). There we had a frank talk with K. Frydenlund, one of the leaders of the Norwegian Labor Party (and not with the party leader, as yesterday's copy of the newspaper stated). Finally, it must be stressed that great interest was shown in the AUCCTU delegation's visit by the Norwegian mass media. There were meetings with the press, radio, and television. I want to note once again that the visit passed in a friendly and frank atmosphere, which is as it should be in relations between the organizations of our countries' working peoples.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION STUDIES PROPAGANDA

PM061457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Work Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] visited the Soviet Union 21-27 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to familiarize itself with the CPSU's work experience in the sphere of propaganda.

The Portuguese comrades visited Moscow and Leningrad. During meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom and the Leningrad CPSU Obkom political education centers, and the Leningrad Elektrosila Production Association, the delegation was acquainted with the main trends of the CPSU's ideological work, the party's work in implementing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee March and April (1985) Plenums in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, and with the life and work of Soviet people.

DEMCHENKO WRITES ON 'SENSELESS' GULF WAR

PM061143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Senseless War"]

[Text] A brutal new flareup of combat operations has occurred on the front lines of the Iran-Iraq war, which is now into its 5th year. It is particularly troubling that the sides have resumed daily air raids and artillery and missile attacks on major cities.

On Iranian territory, Tehran and Tabriz, Kermanshah and Bandar-e Khomeyni, the oil terminal on Khark Island, and many other population centers have found themselves under fire. On Iraqi territory, there are Baghdad and Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, and so forth. Information about casualties is no longer reported, but by all accounts, they are high.

The foreign press gives the 25 May attempt on the life of the amir of Kuwait, of which Baghdad accused pro-Iranian elements, as the cause of the latest intensification of military operations. However, the lull which preceded this was also clearly of a temporary nature, since the sides continued to concentrate their forces at the fronts. It has now been announced in the Iraqi capital that "air force operations will be extended to the whole of Iranian territory" unless Tehran agrees to a peaceful settlement of the conflict. An Iranian official spokesman declared in turn that an attempt is being made to impose on the country a peace "which is worse than war," because it will destroy "the glory of the Islamic revolution." The bloodshed continues... Here each side accuses the other of playing into the hands of imperialism.

It is well known that forces hostile to both Iran and Iraq are profiting from the Iran-Iraq conflict. The continuation of the bloody internecine war is draining both peoples of blood, breaking up the ranks of liberated countries, and giving the Pentagon further grounds for keeping naval and air forces close to the Persian Gulf. It is also well known that the escalation of military operations, entailing new casualties and mutual bitterness, cannot lead to peace and mutual understanding, which is what many governments and international organizations are urging Baghdad and Tehran to achieve.

During the recent visit of an Arab League delegation to Moscow, the Soviet Union reaffirmed that, right from the start of the war, it has consistently advocated and will continue to advocate the speediest ending of the war and the resolution of disputed questions by peaceful means, through negotiations. Our stand has been brought to the attention of both sides in the conflict through its practical actions by supporting the international efforts being made, in particular, within the UN framework. It is time, finally, to halt the senseless war.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

PM061551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of USSR"]

[Text] An Ethiopian public delegation headed by Habte-Mariam Seyoum, deputy chief of the Ethiopian Workers Party International Section, was in the USSR 25 May through 2 June at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries (SKSSAA) with a view to familiarizing itself with Soviet public organizations' work experience.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee International Department and had meetings and talks at the SKSSAA, the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Soviet Peace Foundation, and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. The guests visited Yerevan, where they were familiarized with the activity of the Armenian SSR public organizations.

The delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

During the talks the delegation was informed of the main areas of Soviet public organizations' activity. The guests thanked the Soviet people for the aid they are rendering in resolving the socioeconomic problems facing Socialist Ethiopia.

USSR GREETS TANZANIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PM061221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania a telegram conveying cordial congratulations and best wishes to the president and the friendly Tanzanian people on that country's national holiday, the 21st anniversary of the formation of the union. In his reply telegram, Julius K. Nyerere expessed sincere gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the congratulations and good wishes.

USSR, CUBA SIGN NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION PACT

LD071045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Havana between the USSR and Cuba on cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It provides in particular for the USSR's technical assistance in the construction of the Cunagua nuclear power plant in Cienfuegos Province, the establishment of a nuclear research center, and the training of qualified cadres in this sphere.

'PROVOCATIVE' U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES BEGIN

LD070513 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] New, provocative military games with the participation of U.S. Armed Forces begin today in Honduras. The "Cabanas 85" maneuvers, in the course of which so-called anti-insurgency actions will be worked out, continue the series of continuous U.S.-Honduran exercises on the territory of the latter country, which has been transformed into a bridgehead for aggression against Nicaragua. They coincide with an increase in tension on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican frontier which has been caused by the CIA's hirelings' machinations. Washington and its puppets' subversive actions against Nicaragua are arousing indignation in all honest people throughout the world.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA WARNS OF U.S. INVASION PLANS

LD051348 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 5 TASS -- Washington is planning to launch a large-scale military operation against Nicaragua in order to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution, said President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua. Speaking on the radio and television programme "Facing the People", he pointed out that the Pentagon's incessant military exercises in Central America are subordinated to the main aim -- practicing actions for the speedy lifting to Nicaragua of American troops stationed at U.S. bases in Honduras, Panama and the United States itself.

The Reagan administration, Daniel Ortega stressed, is building up tensions on Nicaragua's borders with the neighbour countries with the provocative aim of unleashing an aggression against the Republic. As the Sandinist armed forces are dealing increasingly tangible blows against the CIA's mercenaries, the danger of a direct invasion of Nicaragua by the U.S. military increases. According to reports of the U.S. mass media, Washington, far from excluding the possibility of an attack against Nicaragua, is actively working to create conditions that could justify a practical implementation of interventionist plans.

Daniel Ortega accused the Washington administration of attempts at aggravating Nicaragua's relations with Costa Rica and Honduras. Certain circles in Costa Rica, the president stressed, have yielded to American pressure and joined in the anti-Nicaraguan campaign, which was unleashed by the White House.

In this connection the Nicaraguan leader said that all responsibility for the aggravation of the situation on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border is borne by the counter-revolutionary Somocista gangs trained by the CIA, which freely use the territory of the state bordering on Nicaragua for permanent armed sorties against the Sandinist revolution.

The American mercenaries, Daniel Ortega said, have in Costa Rica bases, ammunition depots, and centres for radio communication with their masters -- the secret services of the USA.

Yet, the president said, the massive military and financial support for counter-revolutionary groupings by Washington cannot prevent their utter defeat.

USSR AIDS NICARAGUA, U.S. SENDS SABOTEURS

LD062103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Report by special correspondent Igor Fesunenko, from Managua]

[Text] I have just returned from Corinto, the country's main port, where the Soviet ship Novovolynsk was unloading. Along with traditional Soviet exports to Nicaragua -- machinery and equipment, spare parts for tractors, cars, and trucks -- Novovolynsk delivered gifts to the Nicaraguans from the Soviet people: medicines, food, and school writing materials. These are all gifts from the Soviet Peace Fund and the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Latin America.

One cannot but notice a very eloquent parallel. The port of Corinto is one of the targets subjected to particularly fierce attacks and sabotage operations by CIA mercenaries in recent months. Here in Corinto fuel storage tanks were blown up 1 and 1/2 years ago. Here in Corinto the port's waters were mined on command from Washington; as a result, the Soviet vessel Lugansk and a number of other vessles from other countries were severely damaged. Today it has become known that several sabotage groups have been sent to the Corinto region from Honduras; they are preparing to commit new crimes here, new arson attacks and murders.

Medicines and food from the USSR are coming to this port of Corinto. This is really so, says Sylvia MacGiven, chairman of the Nicaraguan Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples. We have always known that the fraternal Soviet people are in solidarity with us and that U.S. imperialism struggles fiercely against us. In the difficult time that our country is going through, we see who is our friend and who is our enemy. This was stated by Sylvia MacGiven at the ceremony of handing over the gift from the Soviet people to the Nicaraguan public.

ARGENTINE VICE PRESIDENT MEETS USSR DELEGATION

PM070759 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has laid a wreath on a memorial to the Argentine national hero General Jose de San Martin. The Soviet parliamentary delegation met with Victor Martinez, vice president of the republic and president of the National Congress. A.S. Barkauskas expressed the Soviet side's satisfaction with the development of relations with Argentina in various spheres. He stressed the significance of the renewal of parliamentary ties between the USSR and Argentina. The identity or closeness of the two countries' stances in their approach to many pressing contemporary problems was particularly noted.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation head spoke about the basic principles of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and about the Soviet people's efforts aimed at resolving the tasks of economic development. We attach particular significance, he said, to implementing the sceintific and technological development plans and believe that they will be carried out. We will continue to develop mutually beneficial cooperation with Argentina.

Welcoming the Soviet visitors, V. Martinez expressed his deep satisfaction with the visit to Argentina by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, which was invited by both chambers of the National Congress. This is evidence of our feelings of sympathy and respect for the Soviet Union and our desire to continue developing interparliamentary ties. The Argentine Government, he stressed, attaches great significance to expanding trade and economic cooperation with the USSR. V. Martinez expressed Argentina's concern at the tense situation prevailing in Central America and the Caribbean, observing that his country opposes foreign intervention in the affairs of the region's sovereign states and advocates a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis. He resolutely condemned the militarization of the Malvinas (Falklands), which poses a threat to peace in Latin America.

The Soviet parliamentarians also met with members of the National Congress Chamber of Deputies' Commission for Foreign Affairs and Worship. An exchange of opinions on topical international problems took place in a friendly atmosphere. Both sides stressed the significance of the principles of respect for the sovereignty and independence of peoples, noninterference in their internal affairs, and their common interest in averting the threat of nuclear war.

On the same day, V. Martinez and Juan Carlos Pugliese, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, gave a luncheon in the Soviet delegation's honor, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. A meeting also took place with Cesar (Jaroslavsky), chairman of the bloc of deputies of the ruling Radical Civic Union party, and representatives of the bloc of senators from the opposition Justicialist Party.

CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO BOLIVIA

PM070815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Developing Ties"]

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jun -- Che visit of a CPSU delegation headed by N.K. Dybenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, which has been here at the invitation of the Communist Party of Bolivia [PCB], has ended.

The delegation had working meetings with Simon Reyes, first secretary of the PCB Central Committee, and members of the PCB Central Committee Political Commission and Secretariat and of regional and local party organizations. Talks were held with the country's President H. Siles Zuazo, and Julio Garret, president of the National Congress. The delegation visited industrial enterprises in the Bolivian capital and factories and agricultural cooperatives in another of the Republic's major agro-industrial centers, Santa Cruz Department. Numerous meetings were held with workers, peasants, trade union activists, and public figures.

TASS REPORTS CPSU CC POLITBURO MEETING 6 JUNE

LD061736 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- At its meeting today, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU has examined and approved the results of the talk of Michail Gorbachev with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, who was on an official friendly visit in the USSR. It was pointed out that the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual trust, had been a big new step in strengthening cooperation between the two fraternal parties and states. The agreements reached in the course of the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks, the program for long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation signed in Moscow for the period of up to the year of 2000 opens up new prospects for elevating to an even higher level the whole complex of relations between our countries, of enriching them qualitatively in the interests of the fraternal peoples. The consistent implementation of these agreements is an important political task following from the invariable policy of the CPSU of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

The Political Bureau heard and approved the report by Vitaliy Vorotnikov on the results of the visit of the delegation of the Russian Federation to Canada and stressed the Soviet Union's striving for a further development of mutually beneficial relations with that country for the benefit of our peoples, for strengthening peace and international cooperation.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee has also discussed a number of issues of the country's economic and socio-cultural development.

The Political Bureau has examined some questions pertaining to a further perfection of labour rate setting for ensuring the growth of its productivity and strengthening the socialist principle of payment according to the work done.

The technical-economic fundamentals of the general plan for the development of the city of Leningrad and the Leningrad region from 1986 to 2005 have been approved.

The Political Bureau has discussed some questions pertaining to increasing the role of physical culture and sports for the health building of the population.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee has adopted decisions on issues, which were discussed.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

PM070931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] At its routine session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed a number of questions concerning the country's economic, social, and cultural development and international politics.

It examined several questions on the further improvement of setting of work quotas in order to increase labor productivity and strengthen the socialist principle of payment according to work done. It was stressed that the system of setting work quotas should promote the active introduction of scientific and technological achievements, the development of production technology, an improvement in production organization, a reduction in the labor input required to produce output, and a strengthening of the material interest on the part of the workers.

The Politburo session outlined additional measures to ensure that kolkhozes and sovkhozes and transport and other organizations are prepared for harvesting and the laying-in of agricultural produce and feed this year, and for the successful wintering of livestock. Ministries and departments, local party and administrative bodies, and the chiefs of agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other organizations are assigned the task of ensuring that harvesting equipment, vehicles, reception centers, feed preparation plants, and livestock buildings are made ready in good time and to a high degree of quality. It is envisaged that there will be an acceleration in deliveries of harvesting machinery, trucks, spare parts, and other material and technical facilities to agriculture, and in the commissioning of feed storage facilities. Particular attention is drawn to the need to introduce frontranking methods of work organization in the harvest, to widely expand socialist competition, and to make fuller use of the reserves existing for preventing losses of produce. Stress was placed on the need for every republic, kray, and oblast to do everything possible to satisfy livestock-breeding requirements for coarse and succulent feed.

The Politburo approved the technique and economic foundations of a general plan of development for Leningrad City and Leningrad Oblast in 1986-2005. In accordance with this document, provisions will be made for an acceleration in the intensification of all sectors of the city and oblast's economy, the development of municipal services, the supply of water, power, and heat to the population, public transport services, and environmental protection.

The consistent development of health care, the consolidation of the material basis for trading and public catering, and the expansion of all types of consumer services and the network of pre-school and school establishments are envisaged.

At the Politburo sitting, there was discussion of a number of questions related to increasing the role of physical training and sport in improving the population's health. The USSR Sport Committee and other ministries and departments concerned have been instructed to prepare the necessary proposals aimed at ensuring that physical training and sport become ever more actively a part of the life of the Soviet people, that the genuinely become effective mass phenomena.

The Politburo examined and approved the results of Comrade Gorbachev's talk with Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, who was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit. It was noted that this talk, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual trust, was a new and important step in consolidating cooperation between the two fraternal parties and states. The accords reached during the course of the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks and the long-term economic and scientific and technological cooperation program for the period until the year 2000, which was signed in Moscow, open up new prospects for raising the entire range of relations between our countries to a higher level, and for their qualitative enrichment in the interests of the fraternal peoples. The consistent implementation of these accords is an important political task resulting from the CPSU's unswerving policy of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

Having listened to and approved Comrade Vorotnikov's report on the results of the RSFSR delegation's visit to Canada, the Politburo stressed the Soviet Union's endeavors to further develop mutually beneficial relations with that country for the benefit of our peoples, the strengthening of peace, and international cooperation.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo made appropriate decisions on the issues discussed.

KARELIA OBKOM CHIEF WRITES ON WORK WITH CADRES

PM070915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 85 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Karelia CPSU Obkom First Secretary V. Stepanov: "Set by the Leader. Party Life: Precongress Review"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Among the major strategic tasks defined by the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, an important place is occupied by work with cadres. The plenum stated yet again that the strictest observance of the Leninist principles of the selection, assignment, and education of leaders is essential, and that we must not permit stagnation in the movement of cadres. The material published below relates how the party committees of the Karelian SSR are resolving these problems.

A thorough analysis has been made of the composition of the leadership corps. October last year and March this year saw plenums at which cadre issues were discussed. Measures to strengthen and rejuvenate the composition of the leadership cadres were outlined. We have set about implementing these measures without fuss or haste.

Thus, the party obkom has recommended the dismissal of the deputy chairman of the Autonomous Republic's Council of Ministers, A. Svidskiy. The party committee received indications that he is failing to ensure the leadership of the sector entrusted to him, and that he has lost touch with the labor collectives. His attention was drawn to this, but Svidskiy did not think to change his behavior or his attitude toward people and work. Extreme measures were called for.

S. Kachalov, second secretary of Petrozavodsk party gorkom, and V. Zhilyev, first secretary of Kostomuksha CPSU Gorkom, have been removed from their posts: in the first instance for poor work, in the second instance for unworthy behavior. On the party obkom's recommendation, "Karelgaz" Administration Chief V. Andreyev, Petrozavodsk Poultry Factory Director V. Sychev, "Mayak" Sovkhoz Director A. Grachev, Suoyarvskiy Timber Procurement Establishment Director V. Byleyev, and others have all been dismissed for failing to justify the trust placed in them. Some comrades, aware of their inability to measure up to today's requirements, have not waited to be dismissed, but have themselves requested reassignment to other work. As a result, there has been a perceptible renewal of the leadership cadres.

This renewal is, of course, essential. However, it is no less important to correct in good time those people who commit errors because of inability or inexperience. Last year, V. Surzhikov, chief of the Petrozavodsk "Tsentrosantekhmontazh" Administration, was repeatedly criticized. We had already considered replacing him. Again and again we tried to help the young leader, and the desired result was achieved. He succeeded in improving himself and in mobilizing the collective for the solution of the set tasks. The administration is now operating stably.

Party committees are now working more purposefully with cadres and are introducing proposals for the improvement of their qualitative makeup.

Unfortunately, genuine cadre reserves exist by no means everywhere. Certain people in charge of cadre work frequently complain, claiming that there is no one to put forward. But is this true? Of course not. Take agriculture, for instance. There are on average 43 specialists in a sovkhoz, of whom 15 have higher education. So here is your reserve!

However, problems do exist in a number of rayons. On close examination, it emerges that the reserve list drawn up by party committees is based on "paperwork" and "questionnaire data." There are few suitable candidates for leaders' posts.

Some of the people are well educated but lack organizational know-how. Others lack political or moral maturity, or simply do not want to assume responsibility. Sometimes difficulties arise when it is a question of filling the post of a construction organization leader or head of a school, vocational technical school, or secondary educational establishment. Yet a good "reserve bench" is essential. Not just in cases where a leader has to be replaced because he clearly is not coping with his obligations. The "reserve," by "prodding present leaders in the back," makes sure that they do not go to sleep.

The usual explanation, "There is no one to replace him with," "There is no one to put forward," is the result of party committees' failure to do their work properly. Incidentally, the concept of so-called irreplaceability that has taken root here in Karelia, as it were, is very harmful. There are quite a few leaders in the Republic who have sat in their posts for more than a decade and have gained the reputation of being irreplaceable. Those who were getting ready to take over from them and who could have done a better job have grown old and the original leaders are still there. To justify this, people say: "They are experienced." Experience is a good thing. However, the "irreplaceable" leader frequently no longer has the ability to convert his experience into specific actions, he uses it merely to prevent someone else from being given a chance. He channels all his energy into retaining his seat by hook or by crook rather than into doing a better job.

In short, a most important principle of cadre work had been infringed in our Republic, that of combing experienced "old" cadres and young ones. Work has suffered as a result. Thus, many industrial enterprises and sovkhozes are not coping with 5-year plan targets for production and labor productivity growth. Production intensification is proceeding too slowly. One in three industrial workers is engaged in low-efficiency heavy manual labor.

There are, of course, no deliberately lagging rayons, enterprises, or organizations. Objective conditions for this do not exist. However, there are leaders who fail to cope with the work entrusted to them, who have lost their keen and innovative spirit, who lack initiative. In short, they fail to provide the requisite standard of leadership.

Experience convincingly shows that wherever leadership of the economy is relaxed, the standard of management deteriorates sooner or later, and state plans are disrupted. The Petrozavodskbummash Association is a case in point. Its director general, L. Sukharev, pays little attention to organizational and political work and is not sufficiently firm and consistent in the implementation of adopted decisions. And the party committee under Secretary A. Kadetov is unprincipled in its attitude toward the administration. The Oktyabrskiy CPSU Raykom and Petrozavodsk CPSU Gorkom and their first secretaries, I. Zernov and Yu. Kuznetsov, have also assumed the role of bystanders in this matter. Even the party obkom until recently adopted a position which must bluntly be described as passive.

I could cite more such examples. Cadre work in a number of party organizations and sectors is by no means yet in line with the demands of the time. There is much formalism and a lack of exactingness.

We are making efforts to overcome this. We have declared war on the incompetence and technological backwardness of leaders, on excessive paperwork and the mania for meetings. Economic managers who have gotten used to asking questions that they themselves should resolve by virtue of their official position now no longer find support at the obkom. There are many of them. Last year alone, the party obkom received 1,300 letters and cables concerning current economic issues. Deputy Chief of the Segezhstroy Trust V. Agarkov managed in the course of 1 month "to hammer out" 10 teleprinter messages demanding that steps be taken against subcontractors allegedly holding up the commissioning of a project.

However, when the matter was investigated, it emerged that trust leaders V. Yemelyanov and V. Agarkov were personally responsible for the disruption.

Then there are the managers who, having failed to ensure the fulfillment of a task, create new problems and seek the adoption of new decisions to replace old ones. Paper is produced and the job suffers. This result of irresponsibility is further aggravated by party raykoms, gorkoms, and their secretaries acting as "petitioners" and "intermediaries," which is frequently the case. Meanwhile, it is generally recognized that a party worker should be doing what he has been assigned to do, and do it better than others, but not work for others. A good organizer does not work "alone for all others" but does, together with all others, organize harmonious collective work.

Great trust presumes strict accountability, high exactingness, and deep-rooted responsibility. Only given these conditions is it possible to expect success in any matter. The CPSU Obkom's aim in improving its cadre work is to make it contribute to an enhanced standard of leadership of the economy and culture and the successful implementation of the tasks put forward at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum in connection with preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

LITHUANIAN PARTY LEADER'S BOOK PUBLISHED

LD061248 Moscow TASS In English 1226 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Vilnius June 6 TASS -- The per capita national income in Lithuania, a Soviet Baltic republic, has grown almost six-fold as compared with 1940, the last year of bourgeois rule in the Republic.

This fact has been cited in a book by Pyatras Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, "Under the Sun of Peace and Freedom," which has just been put out. It is the opening publication of a series of books planned by the Republican Mintis (Thought) publishers to mark the 45th anniversary of the restoration of the Soviet form of government in Lithuania. The Lithuanians will celebrate that anniversary in July.

Already the early steps taken by the people's government in 1940 were aimed at improving the living standards of the working people. Unemployment was eradicated and women began to get equal pay for equal work with men. State insurance and free education and health care were introduced in Lithuania, just as in all the Soviet republics.

"Today, too, the state spends 82 per cent of all payments and benefits for the development of education, health care, sport and pension funds. They equal the annual earnings of a skilled worker per family of four," the author notes.

The average monthly wage in Lithuania, Grishkyavichus points out, has grown fivefold during the post-war period. While during the period of intensive industrialization workers, technicians and engineers were getting far higher pay than farmers, now the gap between the earnings of urban and rural families has virtually been closed.

In 1940 a mere 7,000 Lithuanians, mostly officers of the bourgeois army, senior officials and clergymen, were getting pensions in the Republic, where as at present the state pays pensions and benefits to 750,000 out of the total population of 3.5 million in the Republic.

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES TORNADO DAMAGE IN KIEV

PM061035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent N. Baklanov report "Aftermath of a Tornado"]

[Text] Kiev -- A very destructive force struck on Thursday night. The evening, it seemed, heralded no unpleasant surprises. After a colorful sunset, heavy clouds quickly covered the sky. Rain started falling, which soon changed into a downpour, and subsequently, into a heavy hail storm. Flashes of lightning followed each other in quick succession, and rain driven by strong winds seeped through window frames and balcony doors...

Turbulence formed over Kiev's left-bank Dneprovskiy Rayon, a howling noise was heard, and a tornado swept through the streets, uprooting trees and smashing house roofs, garages, and other buildings. The area affected by the tornado totaled 70 hectares. Four schools, 9 children's preschool establishments, and 24 children's playgrounds and sports grounds were damaged. The installations of a pumping station on the Troyeshchina housing development, 62 television aerials, and 78 outbuildings were destroyed and power lines downed. In the eye of the storm, the force was such that it tore out the hard surface from parking lots. Fortunately, there was no loss of life. Four people were hospitalized. The damage is estimated at hundreds of thousands of rubles.

At the headquarters dealing with the consequences of the natural diaster located at Secondary School No 224, I met V. Kruk, chairman of Dneprovskiy Rayispolkom.

Kiev Gorispolkom and Dneprovskiy Rayispokom have mobilized nonmilitary civil defense formations and the forces and resources of all administrations and services to eliminate the consequences of the tornado, Vasiliy Stepanovich told me. Emergency measures to remove obstructions have been carried out. The city repair services and constructon organizations are concentrationg their manpower and resources on roof and window repairs. Life is back to normal in apartment blocks, schools, and children's preschool establishments, transport has resumed, and care has been taken to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of public utilities.

A. Tymchik, chief of the people's education administration, told me that the actions of senior students at the very school in which we met had been characteristic. As soon as the tornado was over, without being asked, they went to the school with their parents and worked on removing debris, broken glass and roofing slates from the classrooms until late into the night. The following morning, examinations were held there just as planned.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL CITES CSA DATA ON FIELD WORK

LD051739 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The country's Central Statistical Administration today issued data on field work in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Comrade Parshin, deputy head of the Main Administration for Land Husbandry at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that the early summer rain pleased grain growers in the main agricultural regions. Winter crops have been developing well and are ripening more quickly than last year. Spring crops quickly entered the growing phase. In total, various spring crops have been sown on about 134 million hectares. Only a small area remains to be sown to grain in western and eastern Siberia. Sowing of pulses is continuing in the Altay, Saratov Oblast, Bashkiria and Belorussia. Sowing of soya is under way on farms of Amur and Volgograd Oblasts and Maritime Kray. In the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, planting of potatoes is nearing completion.

Work on cultivating sown crops is now under way over a large area. Particular attention is being paid to grain being grown by intensive technology. Winter crops are already receiving the second top dressing of mineral fertilizers; and on spring fields, measures are being carried out to protect the crops from weeds. More and more farms are beginning the mowing of sown and natural grasses: This has now been carried out on almost 4.5 million hectare.

SOWING REACHES PEAK IN KAZAKHSTAN, SIBERIA

PM051013 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 May 85 p 1

[V. Istomin "Agricultural Review": "After the Sowing, the Tending"]

[Excerpt] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, 119.5 million hectares of spring crops, including 71.9 million hectares of grain and pulse crop, had been sown by 27 May. The increase last week was 26.2 million hectares.

It was the country's eastern regions, whose sowing efforts we talked about in the last review, which accounted for the bulk of the increase. We can now start summing up this brief campaign: most of the farming collectives, primarily in the virgin-land oblasts of Kazakhstan, have coped with the task. The wheat was sown at the optimal time -- before 25 May. In the Republic as a whole, 11.4 million hectares of spring crops were sown during the week. Some 2.4 million hectares were sown in Kustanay Oblast, 1.6 million in Tselinograd Oblast, 1.5 million in Kokchetav Oblast, and 1.9 million in Turgay Oblast.

In the RSFSR, sowing continued beyond the Urals. The best time for sowing will soon be past in that zone, so the work rate has been speeded up to the maximum. Take the example of Altay Kray. At the beginning of the previous week, 747,000 hectares of wheat had been sown; 7 days later the figure was 2.15 million. The increase was 690,000 hectares in Novosibirsk Oblast and 700,000 in Omsk Oblast. Work in the spring fields has now entered the final stage here. Sowing of soybeans has continued in the Far East. Most of the area has now been sown.

In the RSFSR as a whole, 81.2 percent of the planned spring crop areas has been sown. Tractors with drills can still be seen in fields earmarked for heat-loving crops, but the end is now in sight. For instance, 83.2 percent of the millet has been sown, as has 74.2 percent of the vegetables. Some 1,264,000 hectares of potatoes have been planted, which is 73 percent of the plan.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION URGES TIGHTER CONTROL

PM051231 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 May 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Agro-Industrial Commission Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex was held 27 May. With a view to successfully resolving the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, the session approved the measures formulated by the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry, and the USSR Gosplan to increase the production of high-productivity sprinklers. Targets have been set for the creation of additional capacities to manufacture Fregat machines and for the improved organization of their repair and technical servicing. It is deemed expedient to carry out the modernization of such machines produced earlier and now in operation so as to increase their reliability and service life.

The interested ministries and departments are entrusted with preparing a corresponding draft decision of the USSR Government on these questions.

By way of control the commission heard reports by USSR Procurement Minister G.S. Zolotukhin, USSR Agriculture Minister V.D. Danilenko, and USSR First Deputy Construction Minister Yu.G. Losev on progress in fulfilling the USSR Council of Ministers instructions on accelerating the construction of milling and hulling enterprises in the RSFSR and Central Asian republics. It was pointed out that these ministries have not taken proper measures to eliminate the lag that has occurred over commissioning these projects. During January-April, the annual quotas for construction and installation work were assimilated by only 18-33 percent on the construction of milling combines in Rostov-na-Donu, Khabarovsk, Uchkurgan, and Tokmak and at Tikhoretskaya station in Krasnodar Kray.

The USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and the USSR Ministry of Construction were instructed to commission grain-processing enterprises within the times set by the USSR Government. Special attention was paid to providing construction sites with the missing material, technical, and labor resources.

The commission discussed the results of the financial and economic activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also of enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture during 1984. It was emphasized that soviet and economic organs locally have begun devoting more attention to questions of enhancing the efficiency of all components of the agro-industrial complex, which has a positive effect on increasing production.

At the same time, many agricultural and water resource enterprises and organizations make insufficient use of the production potential and of labor, material, and financial resources and permit large unproductive expenditure and losses. For these reasons, the prime cost of agricultural products and debts under Gosbank loans have increased here, profit has diminished, and earnings are continuing to grow at an increasing pace compared with labor productivity.

The USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry makes a poor study of the demand for its products. A large quantity of unsalable canned fruit and vegetables has built up in its bases and storehouses. At the same time, subordinate enterprises and organizations have not fulfilled the production plans for quick-frozen products, dried fruit, and dried vegetables and potatoes.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture tolerate instances of low efficiency in using reclaimed land. Last year, considerable areas of irrigated and drained land were not used because of their saline or water-logged state or the disrepair of reclamation systems and structures. Planning organizations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources draw up planning estimates in a substandard manner.

In trade and supply organizations in the system of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, above-normative reserves of commodity stocks have increased, the work of motor transport has deteriorated, and numerous instances of data padding have been brought to light.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and union republic council of ministers presidium commissions for questions of the agro-industrial complex have been instructed to take specific measures to eliminate shortcomings in the financial and economic activities of agricultural and water resources enterprises and organizations and, guided by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum decisions, to ensure an abrupt shift toward intensive production methods and the introduction of genuine, not formal, financial autonomy and team contract, resolutely put a stop to instances of mismanagement and extravagance, and strictly observe the policy of economy and thrift.

The union republic council of ministers presidium commissions for questions of the agro-industrial complex and the appropriate ministries and departments are obliged to step up monitoring of the correct use of funds earmarked for the development of agriculture and to prevent their diversion to purposes unconnected with agricultural production.

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL REFORM

PM061024 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Academician Tatyana Ivanovna Zaslavskaya, head of a section at the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, by special correspondent Ye. Manucharova, published under the rubric "Viewpoint": "Academician T.I. Zaslavskaya: Choice of strategy" -- first two paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Academician Tatyana Ivanovna Zaslavskaya heads a section of the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department. The scientific field in which she works studies human relations and the interaction of social groups. Workers and leaders, for example, or kolkhoz members and city dwellers. The logic of the work is that the study of specific groups leads to the study of their relations with the state and that an analysis of the existing management machinery leads to the elaboration of improved forms of it.

Zaslavskaya's name is linked with important economic experiments in agriculture, including the transition of Altay's "Put k Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz to the collective contract method. This is how they seek relations whereby the "human factor" will best manifest itself and develop. This is why the first questions put to Tatyana Ivanovna Zaslavskaya were not about the successes of the "Put k Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz (they are well known -- the kolkhoz was losing money but is now profitable), but about the difficulties of the experiment stemming from purely human complications.

Novosibirsk-Moscow -- [Manucharova] Tatyana Ivanovna! In the process of the experiment, the kolkhoz substantially increased labor productivity. However, hardly everyone is used to working so intensively. Increasingly often, one encourages people who, first, are too lazy to work and, second, have no time to do so. A saying has even emerged: "It doesn't matter where you work, as long as you don't have to work." What is the reason for this situation?

[Zaslavskaya] The very real chance of working poorly, and yet of not living all that poorly, of not being all that different from others, from those who work with total dedication. The general level of prosperity in the country has risen considerably, which has reduced the economic need to work hard for the sake of earning the means to survive. Many people have the opportunity to choose between dedicating themselves to work if they so wish or participating in social production on an extremely limited basis if they do not.

[Manucharova] Does this mean that people, of their own free will, become deskilled and incapable of hard work but are perfectly satisfied with themselves?

[Zaslavskaya] That is not so, it is not always so. We conducted sociological research in rural areas. We questioned many people and we can confidently say that the overwhelming majority of people (90 percent of leaders and 84 percent of ordinary workers) are aware that under different economic and organizational conditions they could work considerably more fruitfully. That is what they think. It has emerged that that is indeed the case too.

[Manucharova] How has it emerged?

[Zaslavskaya] That is why economic experiments are set up, to find out in particular how to reveal human reserves and what to do to ensure that labor productivity rises substantially faster than hitherto, and that the same people learn to obtain better results with the same material resources.

The experiment on the "Put k Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz is well known. Your newspaper has written extensively about it. Now let me turn to the conclusions we drew from it.

The first one is highly optimistic: You can rely on today's people. They are capable of great labor efforts. Wonderful results were produced not after 3 years, but at once. During the very first year, when the income of everyone (from the chairman to the unskilled laborer) was made strictly dependent on labor quality. Literally everyone. For example, creche nurses are paid only for the days when most children are healthy and are not sitting at home.

There is another conclusion: Uncoordinated experiments lead to unnecessary stress. It is very difficult to raise productivity in isolated spots. Everything ties people to the world of former relations. Many have become accustomed to living off subsidies and are unwilling to give up comfortable positions. They cannot understand why hard work is now demanded only from their own kolkhoz. It was only natural that stormy passions raged when everything began in our "experimental shop" -- the "Put k Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz.

Further steps must be taken to expand economic methods of management, but the dissemination of the Altay kolkhoz's experience to only seven other farms has already encountered great complications. We will have to give up our work with sovkhozes because of bureaucratic red tape. Only kolkhozes will participate in the experiment. They will make their own decision.

All they need is their own willingness and the approval of the Altay Kraykom and Krayispolkom. However, changes in the life of sovkhozes have to be approved by the appropriate ministries and departments. The krayispolkom's written proposal to disseminate the experience of the "Put k Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz made the rounds of many offices. Many individuals made their own additions and amendments to it without coordinating them either with one another, with the farms, or with us. At long last, we have now received the directive document determining the content of the experiment... Unfortunately, it is fundamentally different from the experiment on the "Put K Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz...

[Manucharova] Were you surprised by the departments' position?

[Zaslavskaya] Not at all. After all, the task of improving the economy was not set just today. But over the last 10 years, attempts to use economic methods of management have repeatedly been succeeded by a return to administrative control. Enterprises have not managed to achieve any marked expansion of economic rights, although they have always striven to achieve that. The reward for initiative (this did happen!) was punishment, and hard punishment, at that. This is why on many farms you come across people who are only capable of following directives from above. The fact that they have produced helpless people and that half-hearted decisions were made and implemented tardily is a reflection of a real disposition of forces. What am I referring to? The people, and sometimes groups of people, who oppose everything that runs counter to their narrow understanding of the public interest or to their group interest. That is what we ran up against.

[Manucharova] Can you explain your interpretation of group interest?

[Zaslavskaya] Don't you think that the fear of losing your position determines this interest? Is it not linked with departmental inertia? The party links the urgent task of the economy's intensification with the transition to primarily economic methods of management. This is a substantially more complex task than managing by means of directives and orders. At the same time, under the new methods, the unwieldy management apparatus that exists today will scarcely be needed. The agro-industrial complex, for example, comes under 13 ministries!

[Manucharova] Vladimir Ilich Lenin warned of the dangers of an increase in the management apparatus. In fact, there is constant talk of this. Nonetheless, the apparatus swells in size. What causes this?

[Zaslavskaya] The point is that on the whole the current machinery for national economic management was established back in the thirties. It has been improved, but the initially adopted balance between administrative and economic methods of managing activity and behavior has hardly changed. Meanwhile, the Soviet economy's productive forces have changed beyond recognition over the decades. Today, under the new conditions, a rational balance of administrative and economic methods of management must be found.

It should not be thought that administrative control is harmful altogether. It is extremely useful, insofar as it directly limits behavior contrary to public interests. But the control functions are assigned to people who also have their own interests. This means that their activity and behavior must, in turn, also be controlled. This principle leads to a multilevel system of management and the "superfluous links" discussed at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum emerge. These links hinder and obstruct. Here words often diverge from deeds and reporting from the actual facts, and the solution of questions shifts from reality to paper. The result is a fall in the efficiency of management.

[Manucharova] What determines people's behavior when some kind of reorganization is in progress?

[Zaslavskaya] Interest, conscious or unconscious, always underlies people's behavior and determines their main actions. Remember the well-known phrase from the work by K. Marx and F. Engels "The Holy Family": "An idea inevitably disgraces itself as soon as it becomes detached from interest."

Three vertically cosubordinated echelons can be identified in the system of economic management. The first is personnel in the top level of the country's management, for example, the Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and others. Then there are officials from sectorial ministries and departments and their territorial administrations. Finally there are the association and enterprise collectives.

The April Plenum formulated a certain concept for reorganization of the economic machinery: further development of the centralized principle and expansion of the autonomy of enterprises. As a result of such changes, the prestige and influence of the first and third levels are enhanced, while those of the second level are diminished. The influence of many personnel in this category will certainly be weakened. The economic autonomy of enterprises leads to the expansion of the rights, enhancement of the economic influence, and growth of the social authority of enterprise leaders, and simultaneously to the loss of some rights by ministry subdivisions.

This is a natural and rational process. The present system of economic management is typified by an obvious hypertrophy of the intermediate link and relative weakness of the lower and partially even of the top link. The correct correlation between the levels of management must be restored in order to open up scope for the growth of productive forces and also to expand the rights of central economic organizations and enterprises.

[Manucharova] How about people's personal qualities, what role do they play?

[Zaslavskaya] Quite an important one. Within each group and at each level of the hierarchy, you encounter a type of personnel capable of being an active force in the reorganization of economic relations. These are qualified and energetic people, and they seek total self-realization through labor and often official promotion. They feel that, given the appropriate conditions, they could work more intensively and more fruitfully and lead a better and more interesting life.

Another type is people who see mainly the negative aspect of intensification and who are afraid of more complicated duties, greater demands, and the need to retrain and change their work style. This category includes the less well-qualified and more sluggish section of cadres.

What is needed for success in the improvement of economic relations is a considered strategy which will enable the people who are interested in boosting the economy and management to a qualitatively new level to really show their mettle and which will give no one the chance to obstruct the necessary reorganization.

[Manucharova] The strategy obviously also envisages that the primary tasks will be identified and put in order. Which economic sector could play the role of pioneer here?

[Zaslavskaya] Agriculture, in my opinion. This is proved by the experience of other socialist countries that have implemented economic reforms. The agro-industrial complex is most propitious for the introduction of new relations. It is most sensitive to economic forms of leadership and is most flexible. Priority is also determined by the fact that society needs agricultural output most of all. The implementation of the food program is the country's paramount need. Furthermore, new forms of economic management constantly emerge in agriculture regardless of directives and on top of any administrative control. Many of them are quite effective, fruitful, and original.

[Manucharova] How do these forms fit in with the law?

[Zaslavskaya] First of all, most of them fully accord with the economic laws of socialism. That is the main point. Under a precise organization of affairs, people are remunerated according to their labor. As a rule, this means, of course, greater differentials in pay; but this is a direct and natural result of the increase in the labor productivity of active people.

Take for example a contract entered into by a family. This is not a traditional form, but it is economically very effective and widely used. It has been styled the "family-based collective contract". When used correctly, this form combines well with social production.

When a search is under way for a serious improvement in mamagement, it is certainly necessary to consider both aspects of the result -- the social and the economic. There must be a clear understanding of where priorities lie at present and what the alternatives are. If preference is given to economic objectives, the economic outcome of the reorganization must be watched with particular care. I repeat: The concept exists; the strategy needs to be developed.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSED AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCES

LD310010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Concrete methods of raising the productivity of all links of the rayon agro-industrial association were determined today at conferences of the leaders of Talgar, Enbekshikazakhskiy, and Chilik Rayons in Alma-ata Oblast, of sovkhozes and kolkhozes and other agro-industrial enterprises, and of specialists and front-ranking workers. It was decided to intensify production methods and introduce genuine rather than formal financial autonomy and the collective contract system in light of decisions by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conferences.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOYUZ T-13 SPACECRAFT

Prelaunch, Launch Activities

LD061245 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Our special correspondent Aleksandr Galkin describes the final stage of the preparation of Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanikbekov and Viktor Savinykh for the space flight:

[Video shows launch vehicle horizontal on paved surface viewed from nose end, with tanker trucks on sunken rail tracks to right, followed by short panning from pit below booster rockets up past nozzles of the latter]

Baykonur Cosmodrome, 4 June, in the morning. Henceforth timekeeping in reverse begins in all the services of the launch complex, at flight control center near Moscow, and at the tracking station, 48 hours to launch, 36, 24. [Video shows two shots of launch vehicle upright on the pad] The rocket's tanks are filled with fuel, the launch systems and communications channels are checked, automatic launch devices are switched on for tests, right up to the command "ignition".

[Video shows exterior of building, view obscured by greenery, then cosmonauts being escorted through hangar-like interior by man in uniform and another in white coat. Cosmonauts are wearing light blue fatigues.] Precisely 24 hours beforehand, a session of the state commission was held at the Cosmonaut Hotel to hear reports from the technical leader and the cosmonauts training leader, and gave the pamirs flight [call-sign], Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh, the "O.K." [not further identified] [Video shows animated diagram of communications with space craft via satellite and ships, then oscilloscope display, man at control panel, and Ostankino TV Center]. By satellite, radio-relay and cable communications channels, all the ground and ship-borne measurement points, the cosmodrome and the computer coordinating center are drawn into a single control loop. The time has been verified; all the clocks, including those where evening is already drawing on and those where the day is only just beginning, show a single time -- Moscow time:

[Video shows medium shot of cosmonauts sitting in space units, then close-ups of their faces. They are then shown exiting a hangar-like building; they stand to attention, and Dzhanibekov salutes as he gives his flight readiness report] Launch minus 3 hours. The crew gets into spacesuits in a sterile room; behind the glass are their cosmonaut colleagues, technical specialists and doctors.

[Dzhanibekov] Comrade Chairman of the State Commission! The crew is ready for the flight. Dzhanibekov, crew commander.

[Unidentified voice] I wish you successful completion of the flight task, and a safe return to your native earth.

[Dzhanibekov] Thank you.

[Video shows crew getting into bus, Dzhanibekov inserting sprig of (?lucky heather) between pages of documents, bus approaching launch pad, and crew ascending steps at base of rocket. Brief clip shows dish antennae moving] The dishes of Chusovaya tracking station are also directed towards the launch pad. They will accompany Soyuz T-13 to the horizon, passing telemetry on the first minutes of the flight to the control center. Seconds remain to the launch.

[Video shows brief clip of lift-off and rocket ascending, then black and white clip of crew holding documents] The 57th Soviet space crew is in orbit; this is the fifth flight by Vladimir Dzhanibekov and the second by Viktor Savinykh.

Flight Parameters Given

LD061520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1437 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun (TEXT) -- TASS special correspondent reports from flight control center:

Today Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Saninykh's working day ends at 200 Moscow time [1600 GMT].

In accordance with the flight program, the cosmonauts carried out prescribed operations to check the seal of the compartments of the ship and to monitor onboard systems.

On the fourth orbit, corrections were made to the flight.

At present the flight parameters of the "Soyuz T-13" craft are:

Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 338 km;
Minimum distance -- 304 km; period of rotation 90.8 minutes;
Inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

On 7 June, the crew will carry out a series of experiments working on the improved onboard systems of the "Soyuz T-13" craft and methods of controlling its movement on automatic flight.

The cosmonauts feel well. The flight is proceeding normally.

Craft's Trajectory Corrected

LD701051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The working day for Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh on board the Soyuz T-13 spacecraft began at 0800 Moscow time today. Following a check of the craft's systems and breakfast, the crew continued implementation of the flight program. During the day, a series of experiments to perfect various regimes of control of space apparatus has been carried out and two corrections to the craft's trajectory have been made. According to results of medical checks and reports from orbit, the state of health of Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh is good, and they feel well. The onboard systems of the Soyuz T-13 craft are functioning normally.

SPACE OFFICIAL OUTLINES PAST, FUTURE PROJECTS

LD052133 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] A total of 58 Soviet cosmonauts have completed space missions to date. Many of them went in to space on several occasions. The Soviet program for the peaceful exploration of space broadly relies on automatic systems that can sometimes perform operations in space much better than the cosmonauts themselves. The head of the cosmonaut training center, Vladimir Shatalov, who has taken part in three space missions, has contributed this commentary on the merits and limitations of the automatic systems in space:

Man requires a reliable life support and protection system outside the atmosphere. Zero gravity, vacuum, radiation, meteor showers, and extremely low temperatures are the media of raw space. Life support systems are completely automatic. Vladimir Shatalov has a high opinion of automatic craft capable of performing many operations in space instead of men. The Soviet Union uses automatic space ships which regularly deliver supplies to orbital stations. Soviet unmanned probes have reached Venus and Mars and returned samples of the Moon's surface back to Earth. They transmit television and radio communication channels to different countries, observe the atmosphere for weather forecasting, and carry out a great many other studies in space.

But the most important control and research tasks are performed in space by cosmonauts. Space missions require a great deal of courage, strong will, and professionalism. All Soviet cosmonauts without exception have set examples of that. Their work in space in crowned by the space endurance record of 237 days set last year in the Salyut-7 orbital station. Cosmonautics is making large strides today and in the next decade hundreds of people will go on space missions. According to Vladimir Shatalov, thousands of people will have been in space by the turn of the century.

Impressive space ventures are ahead, and among them is the setting up of major permanent scientific stations in orbit. The importance of automatic stations and robots in space will continue to grow as more and more space missions are undertaken and more people become cosmonauts.

ATOMMASH PRODUCTION CHIEF CITES NEW TASKS

LD062318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] At Atommash, a new production building has begun to produce output. Our Rostov correspondent Nikolay Chebotarev reports.

[Begin recording] [Chebotarev] Today several production departments in building No 4 are already operating and have produced their first output: equipment for atomic power stations. The building is being equipped with the same modern machine tools and automatic production lines as are now in operation in the production departments of the main building. Alongside the machine tools that are in operation, new ones are being assembled. To the question when are the capacities in this building to be assimilated, production chief Aleksandr Alekseyevich (Kitkin) smiles and gestures that he cannot say.

[Kitkin] The trouble is that the tasks facing the Atommash association collective, facing our production workers, to supply atomic power stations with complete sets of equipment, are so vast that we do not have time to think about planned periods of time. All we try to do is to get the capacities assimilated ahead of schedule.

For example, during 1984, when we got this complex, now at the commissioning stage where we are standing, while the building and assembly workers were still working, we had already been given specific tasks to fully equip the atomic power stations that were at the commissioning stage last year, such as Balakovo set No 2 and Zaporozhye set No 2. So we had these machine tools that are now in operation beside us: The work force was gathered together; they took part in the assembly, setting up, and adjusting work, and the starting up of the machine tools; they prepared the tools and the metal billets; and as soon as the machine tools were started up, we started to manufacture the equipment for atomic power stations.

Now the production workers have successfully completed the supply of complete sets of equipment for Balakovo set No 2 and Zaporozhye set No 2, and we are working on the manufacture of equipment for the atomic power stations currently at the commissioning stage, first and foremost, in this production department, set No 3 at the Zaporozhye station.

Not everything turns out here the way we would like it to, of course: not everything is smooth, but I am sure that our production collective will, despite all the difficulties successfully cope with the tasks we have now been assigned by the time of the 27th CPSU Congress. The tasks are big ones -- atomic power stations at the commissioning stage in the Soviet Union, the Juragua atomic station in Cuba, and other atomic stations in the countries of the socialist countries -- and I believe we will cope with them. [end recording]

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTERS PRESENT MILITARY AWARDS

Marshal Shestopalov

PM051242 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Colonel V. Khrenov report: "For Shock Labor"]

[Text] The collective from the military construction organization whose chief is Colonel L. Khizhnik completed the shock labor vigil in honor of the 40th anniversary of victory with successes in labor and service. By 16 November 1984, the military construction workers fulfilled the plan for the 4th year of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule in terms of basic production indicators.

The best results in socialist competition were scored by the subunits whose party committee secretaries are V. Gorokhov and V. Reshetnikov.

The organization has been awarded the RSFSR Supreme Soviet's Scroll of Honor in recognition of the high indicators achieved in labor and in the combat and political training of the personnel during the competition for a fitting welcome of the 40th anniversary of the great victory. The award was presented by Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops.

Marshal Koldunov

PM061328 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Second Edition p 1

[Colonel V. Grigoryev report: "Award Presentation to Formation"]

[Text] This formation is one of the best in the Air Force. Year in and year out it regularly achieves high indicators in combat training and military discipline, and its personnel, in a state of constant combat readiness, vigilantly carry out their combat standby duty.

The servicemen of the formation's units and subunits have demonstrated good military skills, firm military discipline, and psychological steadfastness and organization in carrying out their combat training firing exercises.

Officers A. Zhitkov, V. Yegorov, Ye. Bashutskiy, A. Kopytko, I. Reshetnyak, and others are among those whose good work is continuing the glorious traditions of the front-line soldiers and who are deservedly called creators of front-ranking experience.

Yesterday, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces, presented the formation with the order it has been awarded for its great services to the defense of the socialist motherland, its successes in combat and political training, and in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

CENTRAL ASIAN AIR FORCE COMMANDER IDENTIFIED

PM061225 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 May in its Second Edition publishes on page 2 A 1,900-word article on flight safety entitled "Personal Responsibility" by Lieutenant General of Aviation Ye. Rusanov, who is described as "air force commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District."